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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Society and others are informed that Season Tickets may be obtained at the Society's house, on application to Mr. S. T. Davenport, the financial officer. Price three guineas and five guineas, the latter also admitting to the Horticultural Gardens and *fetes* during the season.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—GUARANTEE.

The Council beg to announce that the Guarantee Deed is now lying at the Society's House for signature, and they will be much obliged if those gentlemen who have given in their names as Guarantors, as well as others interested in the Exhibition, will make it convenient to call there and attach their signatures to the Document. Signatures for sums amounting in the aggregate to £447,600, have been attached to the Deed.

WEEKLY PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The progress of the contractors towards the completion of the building may now be said to be measured by the time occupied in removing the ponderous timber of the dome scaffolds. This has proceeded satisfactorily during the week, and by the time that the *Journal* is in the hands of the members it is probable that almost the whole of the eastern dome scaffold will have disappeared.

The visitor in two or three days will be able leisurely to contemplate the full magnificence of the dome, and criticise its decorations, without ascending dizzy heights, or running the risk of being crushed by falling timbers. That Mr. Crace has been successful in this last most difficult and most important part of his work is very generally admitted.

Immediately under the lantern shines forth the gilded pendant, from which golden rays, on a bright blue ground, shoot out. The colour of the ribs is strictly in keeping with the roof of the nave, and the rich capitals from which they spring are a mass of gold. To give prominence and strength to the two-foot columns, they are coloured with a dark chocolate, which has the desired effect, and at the same time affords a pleasing contrast to the smaller ones which cluster round them. Mr. Costa has given in his plans for his orchestra of 2,000 performers, which will be erected under the eastern dome.

The removal of the western dome scaffold will probably be completed next week; the appliances for taking down the scaffolding may now be seen in full action; they are very simple, the planks being dropped down through a shoot, while the heavy timber is carefully lowered by tackle fixed at the apex of the dome.

The late continued rains have come fortunately to show the weak points of the roofs, which have in many places been found leaky, especially the gutters of the glass courts. This causes no uneasiness, and the contractors are doing their utmost to render them water-tight, and have organised gangs of men whose sole duty it is to watch and repair the leaks. The building will be far more water-tight than the Crystal Palace.

The refreshment rooms in the south arcades are rapidly advancing towards completion, and the Horticultural fete of the 19th inst. gave a good idea of what the beauty of the scene will be in the Summer from this part of the building.

English exhibitors are beginning to work in full earnest; their goods are now fast arriving, and considerable progress has been made during the week in erecting counters, partitions, &c. The jewellers are very forward. Since 1851 the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond has been re-cut, and it is understood that Her Majesty the Queen will cause it to be exhibited.

Prominent amongst the latest arrivals is a gigantic piece of shafting forged at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works; it weighs 25 tons, and was brought to the ground by 24 horses, in a truck weighing 10 tons.

The last overland mail brought various packages containing specimens of the produce of our Indian Empire.

The first case opened in the British side of the building is one from the Admiralty, containing a beautiful model of H.M.S. "the Queen." This is one of a series, lent by this department, to illustrate the progress in naval architecture and construction, from the earliest date up to the present iron age. If report, however, speaks true, none of these will surpass the model of the "Warrior," which is being prepared at the Thames Iron Works.

Mr. Redgrave, R.A., aided by Mr. Creswick, R.A., and by Mr. S. Redgrave, have nearly hung the British pictures in the large compartment of the building which will eventually belong to the Society of Arts. The light proves admirable, and the works of our great masters will be seen to perfection. The Foreign Gallery, however, is still backward, and shows nothing but blank walls. No time should be lost in commencing this portion of the work.

To judge of the comparative amount of work to be done, the machinery department in the western annexe has the most laborious task of all before it, and it will require the most unremit-

ting exertions during the next six weeks to bring into some order the present chaos which here meets the eye.

UNITED STATES.

Colonel Johnson will shortly arrive in this country to act as Commissioner on behalf of the exhibitors from the United States. All communications are to be addressed, in the meantime, to Mr. J. E. Holmes, 17, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

EXAMINATIONS, 1862.

NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The attention of Local Boards is particularly drawn to Par. 14 of the Examination Programme, as follows:—

14. The previous examinations must be held by the Local Boards sufficiently early in the year 1862 to allow the results to be communicated to the Council, on a form which will be furnished on application, on or before the 23rd April, *i.e.*, four weeks before the commencement of the final examinations.

Any Local Boards expecting to have Candidates desiring to be examined in music, should apply to the Secretary of the Society of Arts without delay, who will furnish them with a copy of a form of test to be used at the Previous Examinations, as mentioned in paragraph 112 of the programme.

GENERAL MEETING.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

A General Meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the 21st inst., duly convened in accordance with the Bye-laws, upon the following requisition received by the Council:—

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

We, the undersigned Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, request you to call a General Meeting of the members on an early day, for the purpose of recording their sense of the loss of their President, the late Prince Consort, and of considering the propriety of having a Memorial of his late Royal Highness in the Society's House; and further, if the latter proposition be then agreed to, of appointing a Committee to decide on the most appropriate form of the Memorial, with full power to take such steps as they may think necessary for carrying out the same.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1862.

J. H. Murchison.
Wm. Williams.
R. Webster.
Jas. Copland, M.D., F.R.S.
John Hunt.
Charles Fox.
T. Marsh Nelson.
R. W. Crawford.
Lionel De Rothschild.
John Hawkshaw.
Thomas Brassey.
Ashburton.
R. I. Murchison.
R. N. Fowler.
J. J. Mechi, Alderman.
H. C. Salmon.
H. Home.
Radstock.

Wm. Coulson.
John Fleming.
W. S. Lindsay.
Warren S. Hale, Alderman.
W. H. Ashurst.
R. M. Christie.
Joseph Causton.
John S. Pakington.
Samuel Gurney.
David Salomons, Alderman.
W. H. Sykes.
Stephen W. Lewis.
Dominic Colnaghi.
C. Locock Webb.
M. Marshall.
J. Y. Watson.
Charles Atherton.

Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, Vice-President of the Society and Chairman of the Council, having taken the chair, the Secretary read the requisition and the advertisement convening the meeting, as well as the following Report of the Council, which had been previously circulated amongst the members:—

The Council having received a requisition, duly signed in accordance with the Bye-Laws, requiring a Meeting to be called "for the purpose of recording their sense of the loss of their President, the late Prince Consort, and of considering the propriety of having a Memorial of His late Royal Highness in the Society's House; and, further, if the latter proposition be then agreed to, of appointing a Committee to decide on the most appropriate form of the Memorial, with full power to take such steps as they may think necessary for carrying out the same," have convened this Meeting accordingly.

In making this announcement, the Council desire to add, for the information of the Meeting, the steps taken by the Council to represent the Society on the loss of their lamented President. At a very numerous attended Council Meeting, held on the 18th December, 1861, an Address of Condolence was voted to Her Majesty, under the Seal of the Corporation, the only recognised and usual form of an Address to the Crown by an incorporated Body. This address was among the first laid before the Queen, and was published in the *London Gazette* of the 31st December, and in the *Society's Journal* of the 27th December, 1861.

Further, when the question of a National Memorial to the Prince was raised, and a Meeting was called on a short notice, by the Lord Mayor, the Council, specially summoned, voted 1,000 guineas as the contribution of the Society of Arts to this Memorial, a vote which was unanimously approved by a General Meeting, held on the 7th February.

Whilst the Council would not pretend to prescribe or influence the course of action of individual Members of the Society on this occasion, the Council express their opinion that, in the first instance at least, the form of a Memorial chosen by Her Majesty is most deserving of support; and they venture to think that at present it is better to support the erection of the National Memorial to the Prince Consort, for which subscriptions are in progress of collection, than to engage in any separate Memorial which might detract from that greater object.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P., said he had great pleasure in rising to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That, cordially approving of the address of condolence presented by the Council to the Queen, and also of the vote of 1,000 guineas from the funds of the Society to the National Memorial, the members of the Society of Arts, in this general meeting assembled, are anxious further to record their deep sense of the irreparable loss which the Society, in common with the Queen and nation, has sustained by the most afflicting dispensation which has deprived it of its illustrious President, the Prince Consort; and this Society, being under peculiar obligations to His Royal Highness, whose zealous devotion to its interests was unceasing during the 18 years of his enlightened presidency, the members desire to testify their estimation of his great services and high qualities, by having a special memorial for the Society."

He had great pleasure in submitting this resolution to the meeting, as he had also had great pleasure in signing the requisition by which this numerous and influential meeting had been convened, from the very strong feeling which he entertained that it was impossible for this Society—and he might say for any society—too strongly to mark its sense of the great loss which they and the nation at large had sustained by the death of that great and admirable man the Prince Consort. He thought it necessary, before he made any further remarks in introducing this resolution to their notice, to make some reference to the report of

the Council which had just been read by the Secretary. After stating their acquiescence in the requisition which had been forwarded to them, the Council in the latter part of their report expressed their opinion that, in the first instance, the form of memorial chosen by her Majesty was most deserving of support, and they ventured to think, at present, it was better to aid in the erection of the National Memorial, for which subscriptions were in progress, than to engage in any separate memorial which might detract from that greater object. Now, as the language of that report might seem to imply, on the part of the Council, something like dissent from the object for which they were assembled, he was desirous at the outset to express his most earnest and anxious hope that this great Society would not be the first to show among themselves anything like a difference of opinion upon a subject on which, he ventured to say, if ever there was a unanimous feeling throughout all classes of the people, it was upon this; and let them add his own individual feeling, as a member of this Society, that he entirely agreed with the opinion expressed by the Council, that it was best, in the first instance at least, to support the Memorial chosen by her Majesty. He entirely approved, as a member of the Society, of the steps which the Council had taken in this respect; he thought they had discharged their duty well, and in a manner which every member would approve, when they adopted the address of condolence to her Majesty, and when further they proposed to vote the splendid donation of one thousand guineas towards the national memorial. He was heartily glad that the Council had adopted that course; but if he rightly understood the object for which they were now assembled, it was one which was not in the least inconsistent with the course the Council had already taken. It arose, he believed, from a feeling which existed in the minds of certain members of the Society—and he was free to admit he was one—that, considering the prominent connection of the lamented Prince with this Society, it might be well that they should mark their deep sense of the loss they had sustained by adopting some memorial of the Prince peculiar to themselves. He had heard it said that it was not desirable to promote minor memorials in different localities. He was quite of that opinion; as a proof of it he had himself discouraged, in the county with which he was more particularly connected, the attempt to collect subscriptions for a local memorial, and he had joined the great majority of leading gentlemen in the county in urging upon his neighbours that it was better for individuals to subscribe to the general fund, and thereby swell the amount towards that national testimonial. But he regarded the proposition now submitted to this Society in a very different light. He could not consider the members of this great Society in the same light that he regarded the inhabitants of any particular local district in the country. In those localities and districts the question would undoubtedly arise—"Well, I am called upon to subscribe to a memorial to the Prince Consort, shall I subscribe to a local one or to the national one?" He thought that was an unwise question to raise in any direction. He thought the wise and prudent course was to swell as much as they could the central fund for the national memorial. But in this respect the Society of Arts had done its duty. He believed there was no public body or any single person who had subscribed more munificently and more liberally than the Society of Arts had done towards the national memorial, and the question now before them was simply whether or not, in the opinion of the members duly convened by the Council to consider the subject, it was not desirable to adopt some memorial peculiar to themselves. He confessed that he was quite of that opinion, and he earnestly hoped that the influential meeting he saw around him—including those who were members of the Council and those who were not—would agree that they might safely adopt this proposition, and thus give a marked proof of their respect for the memory of their late

president, without in the least interfering with or prejudicing in any way that which had been so wisely and properly determined by the country beforehand. He was sure at this moment, and after the lapse of time that had taken place, it was unnecessary for him to dwell otherwise than in general terms upon the claims of the late Prince Consort upon this country, or his peculiar claims upon this Society; but he could not help adverting to a paper which he held in his hand, which was an extract from the report* of the Council to the general meeting held last month, having reference to the donation of a thousand guineas to the national testimonial. In this report the present prosperous condition of the Society was set forth. He doubted whether any instance could be found of a more marked progress on the part of any public institution during the same period of time. He would not say—he thought it would be presumptuous to say, in these days of progress—that this great Society, considering its objects, might not have made very considerable advances during that period of time, whether or not the Prince Consort had been connected with it; but he did think it was reasonable and fair to believe that a very considerable proportion of this remarkable progress might be attributed to the deep and active interest which the Prince Consort uniformly took in the welfare and objects of this Society; and let him remind them for a moment that, if there was one respect more than another in which the influence of the late Prince was beneficially felt in this Society, it was in the desire he expressed, and in the influence he exercised, to bring about that most desirable object of the application of the Fine Arts to the improvement of the manufactures of this country. That was an object always much promoted by the Prince, and much pressed by him upon this Society, and under his wise and able guidance he believed that object had been very successfully prosecuted by the Society of Arts. As he had already said, he must not dwell upon the claims of that great and lamented man; the loss had been one of the severest misfortunes which for a long period of time this country had sustained. That feeling of acute grief with which the first tidings of his death were received in every part of the country, of course had, to a certain extent, now subsided, but he believed there would long remain a deep settled feeling of sorrow for a loss which it was impossible for them to supply. He believed they all felt—he believed the nation felt, that from day to day, and from year to year, they should have cause to lament the loss of the beneficial influence which he exercised so unostentatiously, so modestly, but so wisely and so well. It was impossible to overrate that loss, and his estimate of it was so great that he could not help saying he regarded it as a loss in the consideration of which there was almost everything to aggravate its magnitude, and only one consideration of an opposite character. He alluded to the extreme satisfaction which he thought every man must have felt—at least he had very strongly felt it—at the manner in which the whole nation had felt the magnitude of this loss. He thought it had been one of the most remarkable proofs that could be afforded of the soundness of the national character of England that the loss of that great man had been appreciated and lamented as it had been. In the feeling of general sorrow and regret there had been mingled two distinct elements. In addition to the public sense of the great merits of the Prince, there had been a deep-felt sympathy with the sorrows of our Queen. It was only from that consideration that we derived any consolation in the loss we had sustained. In saying these few words, he believed he was only giving expression to feelings un-animously entertained by the nation at large, and there was no part of the nation, and no public body in the nation, by whom this loss ought to be more deeply and un-animously felt than by the members of the Society of Arts, and therefore he hoped the proposition he now submitted would meet with their unanimous approbation.

* See present Vol. of the *Journal*, page 183.

Sir FITZROY KELLY, M.P., said he rose to second the resolution which had been submitted by his right hon. friend Sir J. Pakington, and, considering it was comparatively for a short period of time that he had had the honour of being a member of this Society, he could not but feel flattered at thus having an opportunity of addressing them on an occasion like the present. If that resolution which he had the honour to second was merely to perpetuate the name and memory of the Prince, whose loss they deplored in connection with this society, he for one should have felt perfectly satisfied that any efforts to that end were entirely unnecessary and superfluous; that they need but look to the acts he had done or even to the words which he had spoken, as recorded in their annals, and constituting a part, and an important part, of the history of the country during the period they had had the happiness to see him live and act among them, to immortalise his name in connection with this great Society. But inasmuch as it was in the particular character of President of this Society, and in actual and personal communication with, and with the aid of its members, that some of the greatest of those acts conferring benefits and blessings upon the people of this country, by which his eminent career was distinguished, had been done, he could not but feel that every individual amongst them must desire to see his connection with the Society commemorated and perpetuated by some act immediately emanating from themselves, and by which they could testify and perpetuate the respect and admiration which they felt for his memory. His right hon. friend had called attention to a recent report which had been laid before the Society, showing the great advances it had made, and the large sphere of its operations during the period the Prince Consort was its President. He might venture to remind them that—although at the time the Prince Consort became their President their efforts had been directed to the advancement and improvement of the arts and manufactures of this country—it was he who first suggested that which, under his auspices and with the aid of this Society, had been so largely and in so eminent a degree carried into practical effect; that while our manufactures already were distinguished amongst those of the nations of the world by solidity and strength, it was the Prince Consort who first suggested, through the instrumentality of this Society, that the higher arts, and all that would tend to promote a better taste in these manufactures, should be added to their other merits of strength and workmanship. But it was not only in their relation to the arts or the manufactures connected with the commerce of the country that the efforts of the Prince were crowned with such remarkable success. It was to him and to his suggestion alone, in the first instance, that the great idea was due of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. It was as early as the year 1845 that the Prince first, in personal communication with some members of this Society, suggested that idea, and although the difficulties to be overcome were enormous, although the task appeared at first almost impracticable, the Prince, with the aid of the Society, and those whose assistance he invoked for that great purpose, at length triumphed over every obstacle, and his efforts were crowned with success in the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was also through the aid of the Prince, and with his countenance, that all the steps were taken by this Society for establishing the Exhibition which was now about to be held in this country, and the opening of which, without him to preside over it, would indeed call to their sorrowful recollection the loss, the irreparable loss, they had sustained. He was not aware that there could be any difference of opinion; he was not aware that there was one amongst them who could hesitate, considering the intimate relation between the illustrious Prince and the Society, at once to accede to the resolution proposed by his right hon. friend, and to take care that by some special mark of their regard, respect, and affection, emanating immediately from themselves, the connec-

tion of the Prince with this Society should be commemorated. It was upon these grounds, with great satisfaction, he seconded the resolution proposed by his right hon. friend.

The CHAIRMAN having read the resolution,

Mr. G. GODWIN, F.R.S., said the report from the Council led him to infer that they did not think this step necessary. He wished to know whether the resolution just proposed emanated from the Council or not?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Council did not object to the resolution which had been proposed. The Council certainly did themselves entertain considerable doubt of the desirability of bringing forward this proposition until all the funds required for the great national memorial were subscribed; and for that reason they had not originated a meeting for this purpose, but inasmuch as the proposal had acquired the adhesion of many members of the Society, the Council were entirely in the hands of the meeting, having laid before them their views, to deal with the question as the members at large thought fit.

Mr. PHILIP PALMER inquired whether, in the event of a committee being appointed, it would consist jointly of the Council and the members of the Society, or of members only.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the second resolution had direct reference to that subject.

Mr. JOHN JONES concurred in the opinion expressed by the Council that the better plan would have been to have waited till the national memorial was completed, and if it were such a work of art that it would be desirable to have a copy of it as a memento of his late Royal Highness within their own building, they might vote funds for the purpose.

Capt. HUMBY inquired whether this resolution bound the funds of the Society to the object contemplated?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative, but it would be the resolution of the whole Society, inasmuch as the meeting had been convened in accordance with the bye-laws. It was not, however, the province of a general meeting to dispose of the Society's funds.

Capt. HUMBY begged to ask further whether or not it was still the opinion of the Council that this movement was likely to interfere with the national monument?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Council had not opposed the introduction of the resolution which had just been proposed, coupled as it was with a second resolution, which would be shortly laid before them, and which left the time for carrying out the proposed memorial in the hands of the Council. They still adhered to the opinion expressed in their report, that, "*at present*, it was better to support the national memorial."

Mr. WESTMACOTT, R.A., said his feeling as an artist, and as having had the honour of being much connected with his Royal Highness, whose loss they deplored, was that he would join in any measure to show his admiration of his character, and his sincere regret for his loss. But he caught one expression in the address of Sir John Pakington which had a great effect upon his mind—that was, as to the inexpediency of coming to a division upon this subject. He was sure, although there might be difference of opinion as to the question of time, there was no difference upon the principle, which was admitted on all sides, and he was sure that all present would agree with him that any division upon this subject should be specially avoided, and that the views of the Council, as the governing body of the Society, should be supported.

The Marquis of SALISBURY, K.G., hoped, although a humble member of the Council, he might be permitted to interpret his own feelings in reference to the meeting of to-day. There could be but one feeling on the part of the Council—to show every mark of respect that could be shown to one to whom this Society, and the country at large, were so much indebted, but it appeared to some of the Council—and to himself amongst the number—that it would have been better if further time had been given before the Society came to a resolution for any individual mark of their respect to the memory of their late Presi-

dent. It was with that view he believed the Council had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to delay this mark of respect rather than to bring it forward at the present moment, but worded as the resolutions now were, the Council could have no possible objection to them. The second resolution would make it quite clear that the propositions as a whole to be made to the meeting were in harmony with the report of the Council which they had just heard.

Mr. GEORGE GODWIN felt that it was a most unfortunate movement just at the present time. A number of circumstances had concurred to lessen the amount subscribed towards the national monument. The munificent sum contributed by the public in relation to the disastrous accident at the Hartley Colliery, he had no doubt had in some measure operated in the manner he had suggested. As a member of the committee for the national monument he expressed that opinion. The desire which had been expressed in several large towns, such as Manchester and Liverpool, to have memorials of their own, had also concurred, in his opinion, to render the amount subscribed up to this time decidedly small. The amount at present was only £41,550—altogether too small to do that which had been suggested by her Majesty and was desired by the nation; therefore, he said, with the most anxious desire that this Society hereafter should do all in its power to mark its sense of the character of its late President, he earnestly begged the mover of the resolution to withdraw it, solely upon the important considerations which he had endeavoured to urge.

Professor OWEN, F.R.S., concurring as he did with every member present in the main object for which they had been called together, thought the present time was inopportune and unfortunate. He had no doubt the time would come, and that ere long, when they would concur in having a memorial of that enlightened, patriotic, and excellent Prince, through whom the prosperity of this Society had been so much advanced; but at the same time he concurred in the opinion expressed by the last speaker that such a proposition at the present time would tend to affect the progress of the great national memorial.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON begged permission to say a few words in explanation. He would in the first place reiterate the strong desire which he felt, and which he was sure was shared by all in the room, that they should be unanimous in their proceedings. He collected from what had passed that if there was any difference of opinion, it was entirely as to the question of time, and he thought that could not go too distinctly forth to the public. That being the case, he might be allowed to add that when he consented to take a part in the proceedings of this day he did so without the least idea that there was any difference of opinion with regard to time or anything else likely to arise. If there was any difference of opinion between the Council and those who had signed the requisition for this meeting, he felt very strongly what had fallen from Mr. Westmacott, that the governing body of this Society must be duly supported, and he for one should strongly object to take any course inconsistent with the views of the Council. With regard to the appointment of a committee to carry out this object he felt that whenever this Society determined upon having a memorial of its own of their late illustrious President, it should be left in the hands of the Council to carry out this object. He was happy to find that that principle had been recognised, and had been embodied in the second resolution, and he need not add that such a proposition would have his cordial concurrence.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, M.P., deprecated any division on the subject, and suggested that the combining of the two resolutions as one would meet the views of all present. That would leave it in the hands of the Council to fix the time when active measures should be taken towards carrying out the object they have in view.

The CHAIRMAN having asked the opinion of Sir John Pakington upon this suggestion,

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON believed the meeting generally was not aware of the terms of the second resolution, and therefore he would read it. It was as follows:—

“That the Council be requested to consider the most appropriate form of the Memorial, and bring the matter before a meeting of the members at a fitting time.”

That was intended as the second resolution, and he should be most happy to concur in the suggestion of his hon. friend Mr. Alderman Salomons, and he hoped this would have the effect they desired of promoting unanimity.

Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, F.R.S., said having been entrusted with the moving of the second resolution, he had felt all along, that if those gentlemen who appeared disposed to go to a division had known the manner in which it was intended to carry out that which he knew was the unanimous feeling of the meeting, there would be no further ground of difference. He had had the pleasure of being present at the previous meeting, at which this suggestion, he believed, originated; and he thought if members, who were rather disposed to oppose this resolution at present, only clearly understood how it originated, and how those with whom it originated intended and wished it should be carried out, they would leave this room perfectly unanimous. Those who were present at the former meeting would recollect that they were summoned together to express their opinion on what the Council had done in devoting one thousand guineas from the funds of the Society as its contribution to the great Memorial. They would remember that the Society gave their cordial approbation to this act of the Council, and therefore this Society, as a public corporation, had already done its duty in this respect through the Council, and had done all in its power, by example, to forward the subscriptions to the great Memorial. He knew he expressed the feelings of many old members when he said, if there were any difficulty in carrying out the great Memorial worthily, they were ready to come forward again as a corporation, and again to back the Council in any further resolution—he might say, in any further contribution from the corporate fund that they were willing to ask for that great purpose. Hitherto they had been perfectly unanimous in their action. They had done their duty as a public body, but they had not expressed their feelings of the domestic calamity (if he might so express himself) which had fallen upon them; and they felt that they wanted in this house, which had so often witnessed the exertions, the labours, the co-operation of the Prince with the members of the Society—that in this, the scene of their personal intercourse with him, they should have a fitting memorial expressive of their feelings as individuals. Now this was what they yet felt to be wanting. Then the question had arisen—how they should best do this without in any way interfering with the national memorial; and he might say that those who had promoted this movement held this view, that they should confine the subscriptions to be made towards this memorial rigidly to one guinea from each member. They knew they had a great many members, most of whom no doubt had already subscribed to the great national memorial; and he put it to the gentlemen present, if they were limited, by mutual agreement, to a single guinea for this special purpose, was there any gentleman there whose subscription of that one guinea would interfere with his subscription to the national memorial? He was very anxious that some plan should be adopted in which they might be perfectly unanimous. The next point was with reference to the committee. He was of opinion that it was desirable that some of those gentlemen who had interested themselves in this matter should form a committee conjointly with the Council; but he now learnt that the Council were quite willing to carry out the views of this meeting; that being the case, it appeared to him that by appointing the Council to carry out this resolution, they would at once become unanimous. He would only add that the second resolution should be attached to the first, and taken as part of it.

Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, C.B., having been requested to second the resolution which had been originally placed in the hands of Mr. Scott Russell, but which it was proposed to incorporate with the first resolution, said that if ever there was a case in which they might defer unanimously to the views of the administrative body, it was on the present occasion, when the Council had so recently shown the high sense they entertained of the loss which the Society and the country had sustained. The Council had been acting for a number of years with the Prince whose loss they deplored, and to whom they had looked up for advice and assistance in all the concerns of the Society, and they were the best judges of the fitting time for carrying out the great object they all had in view. He would add that, in the exercise of that discretion, it was to be borne in mind that they were at the head of 300 Institutions, who would be interested in the decision which they came to to-day. Therefore, on every ground, if the second resolution were incorporated with the first, he should concur in it.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolutions as combined, in accordance with the suggestion which had been made by Mr. Alderman Salomons.

Sir FITZROY KELLY, as the seconder of the resolution first proposed, was anxious, under the indulgence of the meeting, to say a word as to the ground on which he had consented to second the resolution. In the first place, he might say, as a matter of course, he had not the slightest idea of the possibility of any difference of opinion in any meeting of this Society upon the general principle of the resolution, and he rejoiced to add that he had heard nothing which led him now to suppose that any difference of opinion upon the principle existed; but with regard to the carrying of the resolution into effect, he would distinctly assert and assure the meeting that he never for a moment dreamt of that resolution being carried into effect by this Society otherwise than under the direction and sanction of the Council, both as to the time and as to the mode. Therefore, supposing the principle of the resolution to be agreed to, he was by no means inclined to think that this was the time that anything further should be done in the matter.

Captain HUMBY said his fear was, that, pending the subscriptions to the national memorial, this movement on the part of the Society might set an example to other bodies in getting up similar contributions. He was not opposed to the carrying out of the memorial in any shape they thought proper, but he did not think the time had yet arrived for its consideration. He therefore fully concurred in the concluding paragraph of the report from the Council.

Mr. R. K. BOWLEY said it was with diffidence that he intruded himself upon the notice of the meeting, but he confessed he had very strong feelings on this subject. Since receiving the circular with the report of the Council, he had thought a great deal upon it, and he had arrived at the conclusion that if the resolutions were carried it would have a prejudicial effect as regarded the national memorial. There could be no question that resolutions of this sort should be passed unanimously if at all, and he thought enough had passed to embolden him respectfully to ask the right hon. baronet to withdraw the resolution he had proposed. Let them, as a society, set the example that they had forborne the expression of their feelings of affection and respect to the memory of their late president in favour of the great national tribute that was to be erected in his honour.

Mr. S. R. SOLLY expressed his opinion that this monument would encourage other corporations to set up small memorials to the late Prince, and would prevent a proper amount of subscriptions towards the national testimonial.

Mr. PETER GRAHAM rose for the purpose of informing the meeting of a fact which many present might not be aware of, that was that in this house they had only a temporary habitation, as their lease would expire in six or seven years. The Society had far outgrown the accommo-

dation these premises afforded, and hence they should be under the necessity of looking out for others. On those grounds he thought time was an important element in the consideration of this question, and this had in some degree influenced the Council in the conclusion they had arrived at. He would neither counsel the withdrawal of the resolution nor vote against it, but he could not help saying he regretted extremely that this movement had been made at the present moment, because it would be the wish of the Society—certainly it was that of the Council—that when they had a memorial of the Prince it should be one worthy of his great and noble character, and of the importance of this society. They could not have that in the present building, but they might have it in a future one.

Mr. FREDERICK LAWRENCE regarded this proposition as one for a memorial not to the Prince Consort alone, but to the late President of this Society, and he could not for a moment suppose that any individual subscriptions for that purpose would militate in the smallest degree against the national fund now being raised. He was anxious that they should have something which they could call their own memorial of the Prince as their President.

Mr. BONNEWELL was anxious that they should have a memorial in the shape of a statue in their hall of meeting, of a character similar to those erected to the memory of the great masters of the law, which were to be found in the Inns of Court.

Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR remarked, that the more this question was discussed the more he felt embarrassed with regard to it. He thought this was a good movement prematurely brought forward. It had been urged that this movement would operate as an incentive to other societies to follow the same course, but he hoped they would first follow the example of this Society by subscribing handsomely to the national monument.

Rev. J. G. C. FUSSELL thought the form in which the resolution was now put got rid of all practical difficulty, as the choice of time for action would be left entirely in the hands of the Council, who would of course take care that it was timed so as not to interfere with the progress of the national testimonial, and that was all they required.

Mr. JOSEPH PAYNE, as one of the oldest members of the Society, and as having, during the first eight years of his Royal Highness's presidency, filled an office which enabled him, in conjunction with Mr. Scott Russell and others, to see a great deal of the attachment of the Prince to the Society and his exertions on its behalf, was most anxious that there should not be even the semblance of a difference of opinion on this subject. He had heard it suggested that they should institute a gold medal, to be called the Albert medal, as a reward to persons for ingenious and useful inventions connected with those matters which the Prince had so much at heart. Having referred to some well-known instances in which His Royal Highness interested himself in improving the character and taste of the manufactures of useful articles, Mr. Payne added that some apprehension had been expressed that they might set an example of multiplying memorials to the late Prince so as to detract from the national memorial, but he thought they could not object to such a tribute to his memory in that Society, where his Royal Highness was endeared to them by his intimate personal connection with their proceedings.

Mr. HENRY COLE, C.B., said, in his judgment this movement was extremely inopportune, and he had felt throughout in great difficulty as to the vote he ought to give on this occasion; but taking all the circumstances into consideration, and seeing that a modification of the resolution had been assented to, leaving the fitting time to the discretion of the Council, he was inclined to give his support to it.

After a few words from Mr. NICHOLAY, expressive of his approval of a Special Memorial on the part of this Society,

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution in its combined form, and declared the same to be unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said before the meeting separated, he wished to state, on the part of the Council, that they cheerfully assented to the duty that had been cast upon them. They would undertake it in the spirit of the resolution, that they were to be the judges of the fitting time for carrying out the matter. He would only add that the Council desired, equally with the members of the Society at large, to do all honour to his Royal Highness, their late president; the only doubt they had was as to the question of time. They never doubted the propriety of having a memorial, but they strongly felt that this was not the right moment for bringing forward the question.

Upon the motion of Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Thomas Phillips for his able conduct in the chair.

FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1862.

The Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the One Hundred and Eighth Session was held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., in the chair.

The following candidates were proposed for election as members of the Society:—

Baiss, James	102, Leadenhall-street, E.C., & The Firs, Breachley, Kent.
Cheetham, John.....	Staley-bridge, Lancashire.
Child, William Henry ...	21, Providence-row, Finsbury, E.C.
Clayton, Richard Clayton Brown	22, Norfolk-crescent, W., and Athenæum Club, S.W., and Adlington-hall, Chorley, Lancashire.
Edwardes, Grant	Ledbury-road, W.
Reed, Thomas	Downham Market, Norfolk
Ross, Augustus	Glyceua-lodge, Lavender-hill, S.W.
Seymour, Hugh H.....	30, Upper Brook-street, W.
Unwin, George	31, Bucklersbury, E.C.

AND AS HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Fournier, Charles	Bureau du Ministre de la Guerre, Paris.
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The following candidates were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society:—

Adam, John	11, Pudding-lane, E.C.
Cooper, Sir Daniel.....	20, Prince's-gardens, W.
Darvill, Henry	Windsor.
Dodgson, Wm. Oliver ...	26, Royal Exchange, E.C., & Woodford, Essex, N.E.
Ferrabee, Henry	75, High Holborn, W.C.
Fitch, Lewis, F.S.A. ...	Thorpe-hall, Elkington, near Louth, Lincolnshire.
Latham, John	27, Pall-mall, S.W.
Mallett, Henry	Nottingham.
Nash, Edwin	5, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, E.C.
Phelps, Charles	18, Montague-place, Russell-square, W.C.
Porter, Wm. P.....	15, Finsbury-place South, E.C.
Rogers, Francis	2, Arundel-place, Barnsbury-park West, N.
Russell, Thomas	18, Cheapside, E.C.
Sargood, F. J.	76, Coleman-street, E.C.
Sewell, Charles Brodie, M.D.	76, Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Summerlin, Thos. Hopkins	13, Clifford's-inn, E.C.
Thompson, James	Kimburn-house, Lower Tulse-hill, S.

Williams, Walter	137, Fenchurch-street, E.C., & Penton-house, Newington, S.
Wood, Chas. Wm.	Southfields, Wandsworth, S.W.
Yapp, G. W.	37, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C., and Hereford-lodge, Old Brompton, S.W.

The following Institution has been received into Union since the last announcement:—

Cardiff Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institution.

The Paper read was—

OUR COLONIES: THEIR COMMERCE AND THEIR COST.

By HENRY ASHWORTH.

The formation of Colonies, or the migration of the human race from overstocked or unfertile regions to uninhabited but fruitful ones, is one of the oldest events either recorded in history or handed down to us by tradition from the remotest ages of the world.

Going back only to the days of Phœnicia and Greece, two maritime states, which possessed but a scanty territory, we find that emigration followed as a natural result of the increase of the population. And England, though among the latest of the European nations to plant settlements abroad, has, by her system of colonisation, and by the conquest of settlements of other nations, now acquired a more extensive colonial dominion than any other country. The success of British colonisation may in a great measure undoubtedly be traced to the natural character of the Englishman. Born and bred in an ungenial clime, accustomed from his youth to struggle against nature, he acquires a habit of perseverance and endurance that peculiarly fits him for commencing life in a new country, where for a time great hardships have to be endured. But our purpose this evening is not to trace the development of our colonies nor the cause of their progress as compared with the colonial systems of other countries, it is rather to place before the members of this Society a statement of what is their present condition—the extent of our commercial dealings with them—and their cost to the parent State.

The Colonial Empire of Great Britain is supposed now to contain more than five million square miles, taking the figures of Mr. Montgomery Martin.

There are at present 49 colonies, namely:—8 North American, 17 West Indian, 10 African and Mediterranean, 5 Eastern Asiatic, 7 Australasian, and 2 miscellaneous.

The population of these colonies is over nine millions, about five millions of whom are of European race.

The colonies in charge of the Colonial Secretary may be divided into three classes:—1st. Those having a Representative Assembly or Legislative Council nominated, and a Governor appointed by the Crown, such as Trinidad and other West Indian Islands. 2nd. Those having no Representative Assembly, but a Legislative Council and Governor. In some colonies of this class the members of the Legislative Council are partly nominated by the Crown and partly elected by the colonists, as in British North America. 3rd. Those having neither an Assembly nor Council, but only a Governor, such as Gibraltar. In many instances there is also an Elective Council, composed of the principal officials of the Crown.

Excluding from consideration British India, and confining ourselves to those outlying possessions of the Crown which are under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office, we will proceed to pass under review the wide-spread extent of our colonial dependencies, the enormous armed force required for their defence, the civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and other establishments, and the extraordinary amount of expenditure involved in the upholding of our authority

in them. All or most of this expense is considered to be necessary and is annually granted by Parliament, and incurred for the ostensible purpose of fostering and protecting our commerce.

In proceeding to an investigation, not of the principles, for there seems to be no settled principle, but of the arrangements, upon which our Colonial Policy is based, it will be our endeavour to ascertain whether the existing system may not be so amended as to ensure a more economical and altogether better Government; and that, too, without detriment to the interests of the mother country, or in any way impairing the resources of the colonies, or disturbing the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants to the British Crown.

The advantages which may reasonably be expected to result from our colonies to Great Britain, appear to be, the extension of the manufactures and the trade of the mother country by the demand for home products in the colonies; the consequent impulse given to industry at home, and the opportunities to industrious labourers to emigrate to countries where land is cheap and wages higher.

If a colony does not accomplish these objects, but becomes a source of expense to the mother country, or if the colonists should, by regulations and restrictions, choose to embarrass the trade between the mother country and them, then in such cases the parental design has been frustrated, and the relations on which the settlement has been based no longer exist in healthy action.

Our colonial possessions place a large amount of patronage at the disposal of the home and local governments, and are therefore looked upon as profitable to those who participate in the benefits of posts and places in them, especially in the various branches of the army, navy, and civil service, as we shall presently have occasion to show. The British taxpayer, who is chiefly called upon to provide for these expenses, has a claim to receive some proof of solid advantage,—some evidence that the protection afforded to British shipping and British commerce by our colonial posts, has been equivalent to the expense incurred for their maintenance.

In the following table will be found a brief abstract of the general statistics relative to the colonies, thrown into groups according to their geographical position:—

TABLE No. 1.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF POPULATION, REVENUE, DEBT, IMPERIAL EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT, AND FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CHIEFLY FOR THE YEAR 1859.

COLONIES.	Population according to last returns.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imperial Troops employed.	Imperial Cost of Government.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from other countries.	Exports.
EASTERN—Including Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Labuan	2,675,536	£ 1,558,831	£ None.	£ 4,707	£ 510,340	£ 1,524,640	£ 4,421,392	£ 12,498,758
AUSTRALASIAN—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand...	1,223,985	6,267,626	12,175,460	3,121	423,465	15,256,354	11,311,337	21,982,286
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, St. Helena, Cape Colony, British Kaffaria, and Natal ...	629,013	777,883	1,033,711	5,862	870,695	2,260,745	999,085	2,629,439
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS, &c.—Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Aden, Heligoland, Falkland Islands	400,865	317,804	300,000	16,984	1,073,578	404,839	3,344,263	2,477,040
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Canada, Vancouver, British Columbia	3,210,779	2,475,626	12,298,501	4,690	580,404	4,724,066	7,027,719	10,907,493
WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS.—British Honduras, British Guiana, Jamaica, Bahamas, Turk's Island, Trinidad, Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica	986,035	1,016,618	1,676,626	4,578	657,276	2,408,951	2,702,873	5,788,803
	9,126,213	12,444,388	27,484,298	39,942	4,115,758	26,579,595	29,806,699	56,283,819

The returns relating to the entire expense of our colonies falling upon the British exchequer during the five years from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, (being the last we have seen published), are:—Cost of the several colonies to the Imperial Government for 1853, £3,845,018; 1854, £4,466,201; 1855, £4,804,956; 1856, £4,877,957; 1857, £4,115,757. Average of the five years, £4,421,977.

In order that the nature and extent of this expenditure may be more fully comprehended we would now draw attention to the Return ordered upon the motion of Colonel Sykes, dated April 19, 1859.

In Table No. 2 (next page) there have been embodied the expenses of every kind which have been incurred on account of the colonies, excepting naval charges and some Post Office expenditure which cannot be apportioned.

We will next take the latest estimate of the military expenditure for the colonies, as shewn in a Parliamentary

return just issued, which gives the strength and cost of troops in the British Colonies for the year 1858. It does not include the Mediterranean stations, the Ionian Islands, nor Hong-Kong:—

	No. of Troops.	Imp. Military Exp.
British North America	1858. 5,523	1858. 332,555
Cape Colony	6,351	473,392
Australia and New Zealand	3,198	216,114
West Indies	5,021	323,305
West Coast of Africa.....	1,030	58,287
Eastern Colonies.....	3,569	180,124
Miscellaneous.....	1,760	97,283
Total.....	26,452	£1,681,060

The numbers are taken from Appendix, No. 13, of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military Expenditure, dated the 11th of July, 1861. Hong-Kong was omitted, by direction of the Committee, from the returns from which the present one is compiled, because the Colony was in 1858 the rendezvous of the army engaged in the China war, and its proper garrison could not be distinguished.

We are taxed about £1 per head in this country for the expense of the army and navy; the same rate in the colonies would give £8,148,641. But it is seen above that the cost of the Queen's troops employed is only £1,681,060, so that the colonists, if they met all their own disbursements, would not have to pay more than 4s. per head, an amount that could not be deemed excessive.

The Commercial importance of each of our colonies may be estimated from the following return, showing the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufactures to our colonial possessions in each of the last two years:—

	1860. £	1861. £
Australia	9,707,261	10,701,752
British North America ...	3,727,350	3,696,646
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	2,065,523	1,986,629
British West Indies	1,845,254	1,850,001
Hong-Kong	2,445,991	1,733,967
Singapore	1,671,092	1,026,018
Gibraltar	1,159,313	1,016,092
Channel Islands	655,948	666,325
British Guiana	571,685	613,973
Malta and Gozo	704,073	564,161
Mauritius	538,303	551,797
Ceylon	671,219	485,659
British West Coast of Africa	340,366	381,163
Ionian Islands	345,055	296,603
British Honduras	142,554	201,135
St. Helena.....	46,405	45,466
Aden	45,297	12,369
Falkland Islands	5,306	9,847
Ascension	8,688	7,644
Labuan	2,583	1,217
Heligoland	287	386
	£26,699,543	£25,848,880

It will be observed that there is a decrease of nearly one million sterling in the amount of our exports last year.

Our military garrisons, naval stations, convict depôts, and other dependencies maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy, are, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Hong-Kong, St. Helena, Bermuda, Bahamas, Heligoland, Falkland Islands, Western Australia, Labuan, the West African settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

The number of Imperial troops on these stations, as reported by the "Select Committee of 1861 on Colonial Military Expenditure," was 20,910, and the expenditure on military account was £1,509,835. To this has to be added other undefined sums, for naval expenditure, packet service, conveyance of troops, civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical services.

The estimate of expenditure for fortifications and other works now in progress, (in addition to the sums in the estimates for 1861-2,) which are deemed necessary to render the above places in a state of reasonable defence, would, according to the evidence of Sir John F. Burgoyne, amount to the sum of £1,000,000.

The dependencies just enumerated are held as the outposts of the British Empire, and are deemed of importance in periods of war. Nearly the whole of them are, however, far removed from the centre of the Empire, and according to the evidence adduced before that Committee, they are likely to become sources of weakness, and not of strength, by causing our forces to be scattered and not concentrated. The outlay already incurred in

TABLE No. 2.

A RETURN OF THE COST OF THE SEVERAL COLONIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER, FOR 1857.

	£
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS.	
Gibraltar	423,589
Malta	442,722
Cape of Good Hope	682,015
Mauritius	74,881
Bermuda	158,061
St. Helena	62,640
Heligoland	1,274
Ionian Islands	199,470
Falkland Islands	6,523
Hong-Hong	303,735
PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.	
Jamaica... ..	193,711
Bahamas	52,045
Honduras	33,802
West Indies	305,981
Canada	236,484
Nova Scotia	154,605
New Brunswick	9,430
Prince Edward's Island	1,500
Newfoundland	20,114
Vancouver's Island	210
West Coast of Africa	126,039
Ceylon	119,279
Labuan	12,445
AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENTS.	
North Australia	5,666
Western Australia	94,769
South Australia	9,940
Victoria... ..	44,113
New South Wales	59,646
Tasmania	96,936
New Zealand	112,395
Sundry Colonies	71,737
	£4,115,737

the fortifications of those places has been almost incredible, although it appears that in their present condition they require this additional expense of one million for complete defence. They are garrisoned, in time of peace, at the enormous cost already shown, and, with the improved knowledge of artillery, it is doubtful whether they could resist an attack; and we have it on high authority that in time of war it is not improbable that they would have to be abandoned.

Let us now examine some few of these individual colonies and outlying posts, and see what is the expenditure they entail on the mother country:—

When the IONIAN ISLANDS fell into the hands of the British for protection, it was an express condition that some portion of their military expenditure should be borne by the States themselves, and by way of contribution a sum was appointed to be annually paid by them. These payments have been allowed to fall considerably into arrear, and a large sum remains, and, no doubt, ever will remain, unpaid. The expense of their continued protection, conducted on a very enlarged scale, is, nevertheless, voted year by year by Parliament, and according to the last return we find that our military expense on them has ranged from £150,000 to £280,061, and according to the estimate of Sir John F. Burgoyne, the sum required to place Corfu in a proper state of defence, is £75,000. The value of our exports to these islands, in 1861, was £296,603, being a little over the expense incurred for our troops.

Mr. Gladstone, in his evidence before the Committee, stated that Corfu and the Ionian Islands generally, in the event of a war, instead of being a military advantage to us, would be a military burden of such a nature as

we might, perhaps, find almost intolerable, adding, "I think when a good opportunity arises of divesting ourselves of that obligation it would be very desirable, but I do not see at present any likelihood of such an opportunity."

The BERMUDAS are chiefly a mass of worthless rocks, which have been garrisoned and fortified chiefly with a view to possible hostilities with the United States. We have there a garrison of 1,128 men, the military cost has been put down at £82,000 to £87,587, and the estimate of Sir John F. Burgoyne, as necessary for new works to put the place in a state of proper defence, is £150,000.

ST. HELENA enjoys a notoriety as the residence enforced upon Napoleon Bonaparte. The annual military charge now incurred upon that island is £55,000, besides other expenses, and the estimate for fortifications, deemed requisite by Sir J. Burgoyne, amounts to £25,000.

The Imperial expenditure on WESTERN AUSTRALIA in the last seven years has exceeded £750,000. It is now maintained principally as a penal settlement, as all the other Australian Colonies have refused to receive convicts.

HONG-KONG has cost the mother country a heavy sum of money, and the vote for military expenditure there and in China this year is unusually large, being £278,077.

Our other eastern possession of LABUAN, involves an expenditure of several thousand pounds a year, with no commensurate advantage.

On that desolate and isolated dependency, the FALKLAND ISLANDS, with a population of but 500 souls, we have, for years past, expended in various ways, £5,000 or £6,000 a year, and the annual military cost is put down at £2,177.

MAURITIUS is well able to pay its own military expenditure, instead of being a charge of £135,000 to the Imperial Treasury. Our object in taking it was to prevent its falling into the hands of France.

Looking at the progress CEYLON has made in wealth and commerce, that island is also well able to bear all its own charges without any longer saddling upon Great Britain the cost of from £90,000 to £100,000 annually for military expenditure.

There are 4,866 troops stationed in the CAPE COLONY and in British Kaffraria, and the military charges for these on the average of the two past years is £417,278. The several Kaffir wars in South Africa have entailed a very heavy expenditure on the British people,—at least £500,000 per annum for some years past;—and there is no doubt that, had the colonists to bear these charges themselves, they would be more considerate in their conduct towards the natives, instead of looking, as they now do, to a frontier war as beneficial to themselves from the large Imperial military expenditure which it entails.

As regards the administration of justice in the colonies, a return, moved for in June, 1858, by Mr. Warren (No. 239, Session 1859), gives the names, salaries, and duties of the judicial officers of most of them, but this return is incomplete, as the amount of many of the salaries is not stated.

Taking the WEST INDIES as a case in exemplification, we find that 175 officers in these colonies received among them salaries amounting to £93,140. These salaries ranged from £50 to £2,500 each per annum. This remuneration was exclusive of those officials who were paid by fees, and many officers were also in the receipt of other salaries.

We now come to consider the colonies which have been designated "Colonies Proper," being those from which the commercial return has been held as a consideration.

In the West Indies it was not unreasonable to expect that in the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the abolition of slavery, for which the mother country so freely paid the sum of 20 millions sterling, there would have been a restoration to prosperity quite sufficient to enable the colonists to conduct their own affairs with ordinary discretion, and without any further pecuniary aid from the British people. We find, however, that the rate of

Imperial expenditure has not been reduced to the extent anticipated.

The number of Imperial troops now stationed in the West Indies is 4,180; the imperial military expenditure, £362,699; the judicial expenditure, £93,140; the ecclesiastical, £19,444; the naval fleet on the North American and West Indian stations is very large; and the mail packet service costs us £238,500.

The outstanding loans are as follows:—

Jamaica owes the Imperial Treasury about	£500,000
British Guiana	320,000
Trinidad	140,000

The declared value of our exports to the West Indian colonies in 1861 was £1,850,000.

Any advantage to be derived from the possession of the West Indian colonies for purposes of European emigration is entirely out of the question, seeing that the climate is altogether unattractive or unsuited to our race. As negro islands they may subsist, but so long as they are permitted to remain as British colonies they will continue to be a regular drain upon the pockets of the people of England, without any compensating advantage in a commercial point of view. It is acknowledged that the troops we have provided and stationed in these islands are not at all needed for purposes of defence against any outward attack, but are retained for the mere purposes of police, in suppressing those cases of internal commotion which frequently arise. It may be proper to remark that as these colonies cannot be made to prosper, even at so enormous a cost, it becomes a consideration of prudence and economy how we shall deal with the claims they may have upon us.

We will next proceed to a consideration of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, including New Zealand.

The number of British troops employed is 2,947. The Imperial military expenditure has reached about £49,000, and Western Australia, which is a convict settlement, costs us from £20,000 to £26,000 for troops.

At the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Australian Colonies, held on the 12th February last, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed his congratulations upon the successful foundation of so powerful, happy, and prosperous a community, having a population of 1,250,000, and a revenue of £6,500,000. He stated that their imports now amounted to £25,000,000, of which no less than £16,000,000 came from the mother country. The exports of these colonies were valued at £21,000,000, and within the last ten years they had raised and exported more than £100,000,000 in value of gold, principally to this country. The export of wool had also reached a value of £2,000,000 annually, all of which afforded material evidences of prosperity. The laws they had framed had been after the example of England, and, by way of conclusion, he added, "if they thought their strength was sufficient to allow them to stand alone, we should not seek to restrain them by force." Referring to the distinguished men identified with the rising prosperity of the Australian Colonies, who honoured this anniversary with their presence, and bearing in mind the significant remark of the Duke of Newcastle respecting their capability of self-government, it will be interesting to ascertain, on some future occasion, whether they wish to set up for themselves in a state of independence or desire to remain under their allegiance to the British Crown.

We may also adduce the cheering proofs we have before us of prosperity and enterprise embodied in the following account of the expenditure for public works in these colonies. In the last ten years there has been expended there on—

Railways	£8,000,000
Telegraphs	163,476
Roads and bridges	5,272,620
Other public works	3,500,000
	£16,936,026

The imports into Victoria in 1860 amounted to £15,093,730, being nearly £28 per head.

With such evidences of material prosperity before us, it may reasonably be inquired why do not these colonists, so high-minded as they showed themselves at this anniversary, pay their own expenses of military defence? The reply is one which will be found exceptional, and, as far as it goes, favourable. In the year 1851 the Australian colonists entered into an arrangement with Earl Grey, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they should be allowed by the mother country a certain number of Imperial troops, and if they required more they agreed to pay for them. This arrangement has continued in force, and has worked well throughout.

The tendency of import duties levied on manufactured articles has usually been found to generate a desire for native manufactures, and it would appear that Victoria, abounding to so remarkable an extent in natural resources, is by no means an exception to this rule, for example:—Mr. Mayes, the successful writer of a prize essay, reminds the colonists that in the year 1858 they had imported woollen goods of the value of £528,000, and in the same year had exported wool of the value of £1,678,290; showing that whilst they possess the raw material in such abundance, it was important that they should endeavour to manufacture some of these imported goods, and he proceeds at once to furnish an outline of the processes which are necessary to convert wool into woollens. The colony of Tasmania is also, on the same principle, endeavouring to establish native manufactures.

The increase of Colonial expenditure in Australia is also deserving of notice. In the oldest colony, New South Wales, the expenditure in 1851, when the population was 197,168 souls, and Port Phillip had just been separated from it, was only £444,108. In 1854, with 251,315 souls, it was £1,136,569. In 1860, with 348,546 souls, it had increased to £2,047,955, although in the close of that year Queensland had been separated from it, and formed into an independent colony. New South Wales has debentures issued for loans to the amount of £3,019,730.

The expenditure on the part of the Imperial Government on military and naval protection for New South Wales was, in the year 1860, £39,264; in 1861, £43,000. A larger amount of revenue ought to be raised from land funds, from well-considered Customs duties, gold licenses, and export duty, and applied to meet the legitimate expenditure, but it is evident that there is in the Australian colonies too strong a tendency to go ahead in expenditure upon public works, public buildings, and other improvements, on a grand scale, out of money obtained upon credit, and on the strength of loans raised in the mother country. Thus, even the small colony of South Australia has spent one million and three quarters sterling on public works in the last ten years, and yet it is a charge of £9,000 or £10,000 annually to the parent State.

Let us now turn to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The Imperial military force employed in these colonies before the late disturbed state of America, was 4,690 men.

The Imperial military expense is	£413,566
Indian department	3,755
Civil services	2,000
Ecclesiastical	7,474
Packet service	14,700
Naval service	44,951

Since the peace of 1815, it has been ascertained, with a considerable degree of certainty, that in preserving these possessions our ordinary military expenditure, including stores and supplies of the garrisons, has amounted to half a million a year.

The estimate of expense of fortifications required at Halifax, Nova Scotia, according to the evidence of Sir J. F. Burgoyne, is £75,000. The votes for the present year for military expenditure in Canada and the Lower British American Provinces have been swelled to £1,000,000.

These expenses of conducting the government and military defence of the North American colonies, large as they may appear, form only a portion of the cost which has been incurred in securing and sustaining their efficiency as entrepôts of commerce. In Canada there has been expended an enormous amount of British capital in the construction of works of internal navigation and stupendous lines of railway, which of themselves have hitherto yielded a very insignificant return upon the outlay.

Our colonial policy as exemplified in Canada urgently demands our most thoughtful study and attention. The territorial resources of the country are said to be unbounded. The people settled in those colonies are, for the most part, our own people. The loyalty and attachment of the colonists to the British rule may be said to have prevailed in greater or less extent throughout the period of our authority, although at times it has assumed a questionable character not unminged with slight tracings of a political coquetting with the United States. Indications of incipient revolt have sometimes appeared, leading to the granting of constitutional concessions and other indulgences, which they manifested a craving to obtain. Favour has been shown at our custom houses to the products of Canada imported into this country. The timber of their forests, although of an inferior quality, has been admitted at a differential duty. The like advantage, by way of bounty, has been given to Canadian built ships brought to this country for sale, and upon these ships there has been allowed a drawback or exemption from duty upon the materials used in their construction and equipment. It was provided by the act of 1791 that one-seventh of the ungranted lands of the colony should be set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy. In the year 1850, in consequence of the discontent which arose, the House of Assembly requested permission to dispose of the remainder of these lands after the existing stipends were commuted, and her Majesty was advised to comply with the request. The importance of this grant, and the value of the lands which were surrendered to the colonists, may be estimated by the sales which have been made of some portions of them in the year 1859. The sum of £45,280 was realised from the sale of 90,729 acres, and this amount was appropriated amongst the various municipalities. It may not be out of place to introduce the remark, since it has a bearing on the subject, that in the Canadian House of Assembly a resolution was passed by a majority of nearly ten to one, that the religion of the Church of England, as by law established, was not the religion of the majority of the inhabitants of the colony.

This minority of the people, which to some extent only might be said to represent the Protestants of the colony, finding themselves bereft of the pecuniary resources which had been provided for their own exclusive wants, and being deficient in public spirit to defray at their own expence the attendant charges of their religion, have succeeded in obtaining from the mother country ecclesiastical appointments, with the usual provision of salaries and stipends, amounting in the years 1858 to £7,397, 1859 to £8,766, 1860 to £5,560. The above aid is in some extent terminable as the lives of the parties drop off.

It will be admitted that this nursing and out-door relief administered to the colonies has been unsparing, and if it cannot be openly defended, it may, to some extent, be accounted for as arising out of a somewhat popular impression that colonies may be created and maintained;—that a lasting benefit may be derived from their existence both for the mother country and for the new communities she establishes;—and that, as a consequence, if we regulate our conduct in a spirit of true liberality towards them, they, in turn, will deal generously and in a spirit of friendship with us. But from the evidence we have before us this liberality on the part of the mother country has not met with so generous a response on the part of the colonies as we had reason to have expected.

In a country bordering so closely upon the United

States, it has been our policy to concede to our fellow-subjects in Canada political institutions of unsparing liberality, but which, in their application, have been found unmanageable. It is true that we have held in reservation the power of veto to be exercised in cases of colonial policy, but this is a relic of royal authority which we have very sparingly used. The Legislative Assembly has been entrusted with very great powers, and out of its proceedings evidence may be supplied of the most unaccountable freaks of policy ever heard of. In the period which has elapsed since the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united, the public debt has been increased from one million to fifteen millions sterling, meanwhile the expenditure of this money has been lavished in every description of loans and advances on colonial credit, made to the municipalities and for public works. The members of the House of Assembly being returned by the municipalities, give their support to the ministry on condition of the advance of some loan to their constituents for a speculative object of local improvement. The loan is sanctioned out of money which has been raised under public guarantee. It thus happens, not unfrequently, that the money so easily obtained is wasted or applied to an unprofitable purpose. The inhabitants cannot or will not pay the rates imposed to defray the interest, and the public treasury is hence called upon on the guarantee. This has been the case principally in Upper Canada. When the French colonists in Lower Canada complain of such an unequal appropriation of the public money, they are quieted by a compensation out of the public purse paid to their landlords for the commutation of the trifling rents payable on their land.

Some of these municipalities are said to have borrowed larger sums than the whole of the property within their boundaries would sell for. The following extract, confirmatory of reckless borrowing, is from the *Toronto Globe* of January 31st, 1862:—"It has come to be considered that a debt to the province is no debt at all; that no obligation to the Government is binding on those who have political influence at command. A majority of the municipalities which borrowed under the Loan Fund Act, have not made the slightest exertion to pay their indebtedness, but have left the government in the lurch without shame or compunction." As the province has guaranteed these municipal bonds, their holders will, of course, be protected but we find that the Provincial Parliament has granted to some of the municipalities the power to hypothecate and to levy rates to pay the bond-holders.

The municipal authorities of the town of Hamilton, with about 10,000 inhabitants, having obtained this power, appear to have concluded that there was no necessary limit to the extent of their borrowing, and they have succeeded in raising loans to the amount of £460,000. This debt has been found so heavy that they have become unable or unwilling to pay the interest. The bond-holders refuse to relax the hold they have got, and are loud in their complaints of "confiscation and repudiation." The municipality, being in this unpleasant condition, is now appealing to the Provincial Parliament for aid, upon the ground that, having given them these large powers, they are implicated. Such disclosures do not give us a favourable estimate of Canadian public morality, and it will be important to consider what may be the result of corruption in the constituencies, corruption in the representatives, and no immediate check between the demands of the constituencies and the public exchequer.

It may be inquired, is there no control? Has the Governor no veto on loans? Apparently none whatever. He is named during pleasure, and is the instrument of any ministry whom a majority of this one assembly may impose upon him, and no doubt an address for his removal would follow any disobedience of their orders. It must be so, since he has submitted, without the least attempt to arrest it, to the constant increase of the tariff on British manufactures and trade, even to the imposition of highly protective duties, well knowing that this was in direct opposition to the national policy.

We find in the evidence of the Duke of Newcastle that, seven or eight years since, the projectors of a railway from Halifax to Quebec had laid before the Colonial Secretary of that day their estimates of the expense. He took some pains to investigate the subject, but never imagined that it was likely to be a paying line, though, under existing circumstances, he did not think that remuneration ought to be the sole consideration, but he added, if you are going upon any other principle, the question is—Who is to find the money? The scheme, we perceive, is now revived, and recourse is about to be had to our capitalist class.

Let it not be supposed it is from any unfriendly feeling that in this place we remark upon the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, on the only occasion we ever visited the House. Without drawing from memory, we will have recourse to the published reports of the following day, the 5th June, 1857, in the *Globe* newspaper, of Toronto.

"THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY BILL OF MR. RANKIN.—The purport of the Bill was the renewal of a charter which had been granted for the construction of a railway in the year 1854, and although the contracts had been given out, the Bill had been allowed to lapse. The ratepayers of three townships and two villages had been induced to lend their credit for £145,000, and a portion of the road had been constructed.

"Mr. Freeman said—Under the amalgamated scheme, it would be impossible to induce any body of intelligent capitalists to take stock. It could only be done by concealing from them the fact that, out of their money, £25,000 would go into the pocket of one person as a bribe for services of a questionable character, and £15,000 into the pockets of three persons for doing that which, to say the least, was dishonest and disreputable. It could only be done by concealing from them also the fact that, out of the £145,000 subscribed by the municipalities, there was only work to be shown which had cost £32,000, but the real value of which now, from its having been allowed to go to decay, was not half that sum.

"Mr. Wilson said—The hon. gentleman in charge of the Bill had entered into a contract whereby, for services in obtaining the contract for Mr. Zimmerman, he was to receive £12,000 at once, and £13,000 after the completion of the road."

Amidst proceedings like these, it may be remarked—Would the capitalists, or the Ministers of the Crown or any nation but the British, allow of so large an amount of successful practice upon their credulity? Moreover, we have a manufacturers' as well as a capitalists' interest, which it becomes the imperative duty of the mother country not to overlook.

We have already stated that the public debt of Canada has increased from one to fifteen millions sterling, and we may further observe that along with this continued borrowing, the Canadians have gone on increasing year by year the taxes on our manufactured imports to pay ourselves the interest. The rates of Custom-duties levied upon imports range from 10 to 100 per cent.; and, with in the last twelve years there have been no fewer than seven changes of the tariff, increasing the duty upon British manufactures variously from 10 per cent. to 20 and 25 per cent.

The tariffs of many of our principal colonies have been remarked upon as being more unfavourable to British commerce than those of most foreign countries. During the negotiations on the French Treaty, the protectionists of France expressed their surprise, that the English should demand of them a lower scale of duties than they themselves allowed to be imposed on British manufactures imported into their own colonies. The effect in Canada of such a policy must, in the end, be suicidal to her commerce, by the restriction thus imposed on consumption; indeed, this has already been disclosed in their commercial returns, showing, that while the average of the colonial trade of Canada for the five years ending with 1857 was £4,800,000, the average of

the four years ending with 1861 was only £3,700,000—being a decline of 23 per cent., notwithstanding the increase of population and the great improvement in the condition of the country.

One of the important pecuniary advantages ever present to the mind of the emigrant is that of his being entitled to enjoy in our colonies the privilege of an inhabitant of the mother country, in his exemption from those fiscal burdens imposed for purposes of "protection;" in this respect he finds himself disappointed.

It may be asserted that the object of these high duties is not protection—but revenue. It cannot, however, be concealed that protection formed some portion of the object of the Legislature. There are admissions to that effect, and, under the encouragement afforded by these high duties, corporations and companies are in course of formation to establish local manufactures. The following extract, from the "Annual Review of the Trade of Toronto, for 1861," most fully confirms this view of the subject:—"The trade in home-manufactured woollens has been large and very successful." The writer proceeds to enumerate about a dozen of those manufacturing firms who have established "first-rate mills in the province," and congratulates the public on the enterprise embarked in the cotton manufacture, although regretting that it is now unhappily being held in suspense for want of cotton, owing to the American rebellion.

Having indicated the bearing of the policy which, as a mother country, we have adopted towards our colonies, and having more particularly brought under observation what has been the character of the return we have received from our Canadian fellow subjects, it now becomes the duty of our countrymen to consider the future of our proceedings, and to make selection of that course of policy which may be deemed most pregnant with successful results, both to our fellow-subjects in the colonies and to ourselves.

More than one of the most enlightened of our statesmen have laid down what they have conceived to be the most salutary means whereby to establish a community, and to prepare them to enjoy independence and freedom.

Mr. Gladstone, in his evidence before the Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure, observed:—"No community which is not permanently charged with its own defence is really a community. The privileges of freedom and the burdens of freedom are absolutely associated together; to bear the burdens is as necessary as to enjoy the privilege, in order to form that character which is the great ornament of freedom itself."

Mr. J. S. Mill says:—"In proportion as a man has more or less to do for his country he becomes attached more or less as a free citizen to it." We may also refer to the generally understood remark that colonies have been considered as young nations educating themselves.

Hitherto, as we have shown, the Canadians have been exonerated from the necessary training for this preliminary duty; they have been excused from this bearing of burdens, and the effects are now apparent, showing as they do that such a policy is not only unsound but enervating. It is true that they sought for and obtained self-government to enable them freely to direct their own affairs. This concession, whether they know it or not, involves the idea of self-sufficiency, and the attendant responsibilities, but how humiliating do we find the moral! Reviewing our past policy in regard to our North American Colonies, it will be admitted that our possession of them has exposed us constantly to some difficulty or other with the adjoining States. It is the weak point on which the Americans depend for their power of annoying and possibly insulting us.

The extent to which this system of colonial policy is hereafter to be carried, is at present obscure. Hitherto our countrymen have remained quiescent whilst the defensive power of the Crown, and the exercise of the veto, have continued to be held in abeyance. The dignity of the Crown, and the purse-strings of the people, are reposed in

the hands of her Majesty's advisers; the responsibility is weighty, and measured by these results, somewhat humiliating. Nothing can be more certain than that if we go on erecting fortifications and providing garrisons of soldiers as we have hitherto done, the effect will not fail to be accounted a menace to the United States, ending in war-like operations on the Canadian frontier.

It will scarcely be necessary here to remark that the North American Colonies can have no right to exercise the legislative functions we have conferred upon them in contrivances for their own supposed advantage, excluding the mother country in the manner they have done from a participation of trading benefits, and this too with the full knowledge that they are drawing year by year so largely upon Imperial funds for governmental, religious, and defensive aid. So gross a violation of natural rights and common principles is surely unexampled.

Having regard to the before-mentioned evidence, are we not called upon to determine that this expense, falling as it does upon our Exchequer, shall be seriously diminished or entirely cut off?

We have before us the Report, already alluded to, of the Select Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure of last year, and we place great reliance upon the testimony of some of the most experienced witnesses, men of high rank and official character, insisting as they do upon the entire safety, no less than the urgent necessity of throwing upon the colonists, either wholly or partially, the charge of conducting their own defences. Mr. Godley, Under-Secretary of State for War, has asserted, and most persons will admit the correctness of the assertion, "That Englishmen have never shown themselves slow in defending themselves. That the American colonists of the last century, and the Carolinians of the present time, confirm this. That no British Colony having been left to defend itself had ever been conquered, so far as he knew, and no one defended by the mother country had ever resisted a hostile expedition." Other witnesses, whose evidence will be found in that Report, considered that our maintaining troops in a colony only acts as an opiate; that the Canadians, if they were left to themselves, might neglect the forts we have erected, but they would defend the province. It was proposed that aid might be offered to their own contributions, as in the case of Australia, but they felt assured that any such proceeding as we have indicated would not involve any risk of separation, nor anything beyond loud talking.

Still more clearly defined and equally confident is the language of General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., in the following extract from a recently published letter:—

"The Canadas have now a population of nearly three millions; in fact, a similar numerical force with that of the thirteen United States of America, which in the last century so triumphantly repelled the fleets and armies, and cast off the yoke of England. The real security, then, of the people of British North America consists much more in their own unity of spirit, numbers, and organisation, than upon the assurance, powerful though it may be, of the mother country; and any course of proceedings on our part leading them to make other calculations, would, I venture to think, be decidedly impolitic. Canada is still, indeed, a nominal dependency of the British Crown, but it is in fact an independent government, receiving from us at present, without any just cause, above a quarter of a million sterling per annum for its ordinary military charges. She also does not hesitate to tax us to the amount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. duty upon British manufactures imported into her territory. Surely the time has at length arrived for placing this absurd system on a more equitable basis as between the people of the colonies and those of the superior state."

It has evidently been a serious mistake in our colonial government to allow the colonists the power of regulating the policy which may make war necessary or unnecessary. Nothing is more remarkable than the frivolous causes which almost always suffice for going to war, even when

there is little or no prospect of gaining, often when there is every probability of losing, by it. If the colonists had to bear the weight of the conflict themselves, they would doubtless make a study of those arts which are promotive of peace. Possibly we may one day make the discovery that we have placed too high an estimate on colonial allegiance to the British Crown. Would this advantage be worth a single year's purchase of the outlay we expend upon the mere pretence of defending their territory? No doubt they would have regard to their own immediate interest, and perhaps might discover the wisdom, and place some reliance upon the counsel, which the Right Hon. Robert Lowe has given in his evidence,—“That the advantages the colonists gain by being part of the British empire are enormous. Now, they have the weight of England on their side;—if England were a foreign power, they might know what it was to feel the weight of England against them.”

But it is possible that one or other of our countrymen may take alarm and exclaim, “How about our commerce? What would happen to our commerce if we lost the hold we now have upon our colonies?” Let us take a deliberate view of the profit and loss account, and have recourse to sound commercial principles, before we commit ourselves in any action.

Having reference to the expenditure of 1857, which is the latest account in a complete form we have in our possession, we find the Imperial cost to have been £4,115,757, and the average of five years previously £4,421,977; but we should not forget that this amount, large as it may appear, is only some important portion of the whole sum. The colonies have shared in no inconsiderable measure in the £12,608,000 we have expended on the navy, and one million on the packet service. We have at the present time 635 vessels of war afloat, but it is impossible to determine what numbers are stationed in the Colonies, as they are continually shifting from station to station. However, amidst statements and accounts which are so crude, we need not be over-nice in making these calculations, and shall adhere to the Imperial disbursement of £4,115,757, and, leaving out the question of the undiscovered expenses relating to the navy, let us proceed to reckon upon this sum, as the amount which may be considered to fall upon British commerce, represented in the name of our commercial class; for whose benefit in so large an extent this expenditure is alleged to have been incurred.

The declared value of our exports to the colonies (exclusive of India) for the year 1861 has been £25,848,880. Consequently the above colonial charge, bearing upon the amount of our trade, has been no less than sixteen per cent. By way of illustration, the Australian colonies contribute to some considerable extent to the expenditure for military defence, and the Imperial charges have thereby become by so much lessened, when measured by our commercial transactions, that they amount only to four per cent., whilst upon our North American colonies they are ten per cent., and upon the British West Indies they are twenty-two per cent. In this manner the pressure goes on increasing in our various colonies to as high as one hundred per cent., and there are several instances in which the expense we have incurred for the Government account has greatly exceeded the value of all the shipments we have made to them of manufactures and produce of every kind.

Potent as the figures of arithmetic may be in determining a question of commerce, the delusive effect of an unsound commercial policy could not be more completely set forth than we find it in the advice of Jeremy Bentham, addressed to the National Convention of France, and headed, “Emanipate your Colonies. What should colonies be worth to you but by yielding a surplus of revenue beyond what is necessary for their own maintenance and defence? Do you, can you get any surplus from them? If you do you plunder them and violate your own principles. ‘Oh, but the produce of our colonies

is worth so many millions a year; all this, if we were to give up our colonies, we should lose.’ Illusion! The income of your colonies your income? Just as much as that of Britain is your income. Can you take a penny of that income more than they choose to give you? or should you if you could? We have no such pretension. ‘Oh, but of this income of theirs a great part centres here; it comes to buy our goods; it constitutes a great part of our trade; all this, at least, we should lose.’ Another illusion! Must you govern a people in order to sell your goods to them? Is there that people on the face of the earth who do not buy goods of you? You sell goods to Britain don’t you? And do you govern Britain? When a colonist sends you sugar, does he give it you for nothing? Does not he make you give him value for it? Give value for it, then, and you will have it still. ‘Oh, but we give ourselves a monopoly of their produce, and so we get it cheaper than we should otherwise, and so we make them pay us for governing them.’ Not you, indeed, not a penny; the attempt is iniquitous, and the profit an illusion.”

We may remark that the avowed purpose of maintaining our Colonial Empire is usually defended on grounds of “Imperial policy,” and for the “glory and prestige of extended empire.” The Colonial Office undertakes the administration, civil, military, financial, judicial, and ecclesiastical, of some fifty different communities, with various institutions, languages, laws, customs, wants, and interests. It undertakes to legislate more or less for all these colonies, and altogether for those which have no representative assemblies. It would be difficult enough to discharge these functions in a single office, if all the colonies were near each other and close to England, but they are scattered over the surface of the globe, from Labuan and Hong-kong in the east, to Honduras in the west; from the Falklands and New Zealand in the south, to Vancouver and British Columbia in the north.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is considerable. It consists in the nomination of the governors, lieut.-governors, commanders in chief, judges, bishops, and other Church dignitaries, law officers, secretaries, treasurers, auditors, and civil functionaries of every description in the colonies; also the members of the Colonial Executive Council, and the Crown members of the Colonial Legislative Councils. He likewise fills up vacancies in the Board of Emigration Commissioners, and such as may occur in his own office in Downing-street, where the principle of seniority is not involved.

It would be too much to expect of any individual, however talented he might be, to administer in his official capacity, all the functions we have enumerated, with strict impartiality and without incurring remarks either upon his judgment, his fair dealing, or his exercise of economy. In such a case forbearance is due to every new minister who enters the Colonial Office as Secretary, seeing that he enters upon his duties surrounded by a staff of appointments throughout the colonies, not of his own selection, but which have been made by one or other of his predecessors. Hence it need scarcely excite surprise, that the number of the officials has become gradually increased, and the amount of the salaries which many of them receive is so large as to contrast very unfavourably with the amount of duty and emolument of those in the like offices under the more frugal administration of the United States.

While the governors of thirty-eight States and Territories of the American Republic receive in the aggregate but £20,436 as salaries, or on the average £538 each, the governors and lieutenant-governors of the principal forty-six British colonies and dependencies receive from £500 to £10,000 each, or in the aggregate £132,000 per annum, being an average of £2,868. The Governor of the State of New York, a State having a population of nearly four millions, receives £800, while the Governor of Victoria, with a population of but half a million, receives £10,000. The Governor of Canada,

ruling a population of 2,500,000, receives £7,000 a year, while the Governor of Ohio, a state over the border, with nearly the same population, receives only £360. Such disclosures are calculated to impress the generality of persons with unusual surprise; all that can be said by way of palliation amounts simply to this, that there is no accounting for the extravagance that may arise from the delusion of a cry when once it has taken firm hold upon the vanity of the people. Time out of mind have we been accustomed to laud the well-known shibboleth "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." Let us not forget how often we have indulged our unfortunate propensity to domineer, and very wantonly to exult in the proud prestige that we rule an "empire over which the sun never sets." Such a detail of the results as the foregoing may serve to remind us of the expenditure at which this prestige has been purchased and is now being upheld. It is high time that we should have outgrown the antiquated notion, that the mere extent of territory over which our flag waves is to be taken as a measure of our strength, or that many of the remote and worthless islands which we so proudly enumerate as our colonies, are to be treasured as the "Choicest jewels in the British Crown."

The next and really important consideration is, how are we to grapple with the imposing effect of this delusion? We have drawn out our reckoning of the Imperial charge, and have shown that it is not far wide of the mark at 16 per cent. upon our total exports to the colonies. It would be a mistake to suppose this 16 per cent. was, in reality, a deduction from the returns of the merchant. It is not so—the charge falls upon the country;—he receives what is his own, just as he would if he were trading to any other part of the world, so that all the loss he is called upon to sustain is his own individual share of the income tax or of any other tax he may be liable to pay.

We find still existing another popular delusion, which is deserving of notice. Some of our public journals comment upon our annual trading returns, and remark, with considerable significance, that our colonies have taken one-fourth or one-fifth, as the case may be, of all our exports. Can they have considered that if our Foreign trade of 125 millions sterling had been attended with as large an expense to the country as our colonial trade, or in other words, had our colonial trade been four or five times as large as we now find it (namely 25 millions), we should have been on the verge of national insolvency? In the last century we held a monopoly of our colonial trade, and this was deemed a source of wealth to the nation, but now the colonies are allowed to trade wherever they like, and upwards of one-half of their imports are not from Great Britain but from other countries, therefore we have at length made the discovery that we have nothing to gain, in the way of monopoly, by the conquest or retention of colonies.

If we are really desirous to retrace our steps, let us have regard to the solid character of that evidence to which we have before referred. Mr. Godley considers that when a part of the people of an old country voluntarily "swarms" to a new one, there is neither justice nor policy in permitting the emigrants to throw on those whom they leave behind the responsibility and charge of keeping the new society together, and defending it against the dangers to which its own act has exposed it. And he adds, "I must again point out that, speaking generally, no colonising country except England, and England only in comparatively modern days, has ever done so." He further states that:—"Our policy now is, to scatter garrisons over the world, on the chance that they may be wanted. I should propose keeping the troops at home, and sending them to the places where the war broke out—the Bahamas happen to be a case peculiarly in point. I find that we spend about £4,000 a year upon their defences; so that, since the peace of 1814 we have spent nearly two millions of money in defending the Bahamas, and during all that time we have never had a force there that could have resisted two frigates."

Earl Grey says:—"The House of Commons has shown so very lavish a disposition in respect of fortifications, that it is impossible for me to conjecture to what degree of extravagance in this line it may be induced to agree. "I totally disapprove of the whole policy of large expenditure upon fortifications in the colonies. The experience we have had of the past seems to me to lead to the conclusion, that almost the whole of the money we have spent upon colonial fortifications has been so much absolutely wasted; and that with respect to some of those fortifications—erected at great expense—the wisest thing we could now do would be to blow them up again."

Rear-Admiral Sir C. Elliott considers:—"That the whole fabric of our colonies, and the foreign commerce of the country, must depend upon the maintenance of our *maritime ascendancy*. Those islands must be at the mercy of any power which has command of the sea in case of general war." "I have never been able to understand what is the object of a military occupation of the Canadas. "I think that no positions should be held in strength by the Imperial Government, except such as are necessary for maintaining our maritime supremacy." And he agreed with the opinion of Earl Grey, that many of our colonial fortifications might be destroyed with great advantage.

What a commentary upon the legislative or the administrative wisdom of our country is here afforded! Discussions, with a view to action on the subject, cannot long be deferred; the honour of the crown, the commercial interests of the empire, and the claims of the tax-paying class each and all will be putting forth their demands to be considered. For the present the minister of the day may hold himself quite safe from any immediate display of popular discontent. An unsound state of public opinion has to be approached with caution, and can only be subverted by the slow process of observation, discussion, and reflection. So long as the British people remain quiescent, and do not manifest impatience on the subject of this expensive policy, the Colonial Secretary will be held excused if he should disregard economy and persevere in that policy which Mr. Gladstone has characterised as "a novel invention, of which, up to the present time, we are the patentees, and no one has shown a disposition to invade our patent."

The statistical facts and evidence which we have adduced with respect to the condition, commerce, and expenditure in, around, or for colonies, will at least serve to show that those which are strictly *colonies*, if removed from their leading-strings, are well able to support themselves in every respect, whether in a civil or military sense. Our Australian, Indian, African, or American colonies could all be made self-supporting. At present, as compared with the mother country, the colonists are very lightly taxed. They enjoy many advantages in postal facilities, in trade interchange, in the influx of settlers, and in the certainty of defensive assistance and support from the mother country, whenever foreign aggression or threatened invasion renders such aid requisite. But having arrived at maturity, there is no reason why, like improvident children, they should still continue a burden to the parent who has made such sacrifices on their behalf.

In conclusion, we have to remark upon the difficulty we have experienced during our investigation in obtaining such official returns as would enable us to furnish a complete statement of our colonial expenditure for any year of later date than 1857. Various isolated returns have been issued respecting military expenditure and other details, but the several votes and outlays are under so many departments, the War Office, the Admiralty, the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Colonies themselves, that there is no correspondence or uniformity of dates or figures. The annual colonial returns again do not tally with those of the mother country. The declared values of the imports sent from here never agree with those entered in the Customs returns of the colonies, the exports at the latter part of one year falling into the imports of the next.

We have shown that, in the years referred to, our entire expenses, military, naval, civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical, amounted to £4,115,737. These expenses, enormous as they appear, are constantly increasing; the military charges of 1859, were £2,947,309, and by the last return for 1862-3 they reached £3,713,467; whilst the contributions put down as the probable but uncertain amount receivable for like purposes, from the colonies, are only £109,280. The remedies proposed by the various witnesses examined before the Select Committee of 1861, on Colonial Military Expenditure, are deserving of the serious consideration of the British people.

The colonies are entirely independent in the conduct of their foreign trade, and the trade they carry on with the mother country does not amount to one-half of the whole general trade. Therefore, in the name of British commerce, we may venture to disclaim the existence of any advantage as derivable from colonial dependance to Great Britain.

During the last century, it was supposed that we derived some sort of exclusive advantage, which in effect amounted to a taxation of them; but since then colonial affairs have become so far changed that the colonists are now taxing us. Whatever portion of this annual drain upon our exchequer is deemed to be necessary or expedient for Imperial purposes, is an affair which must be allowed to rest with the Legislature to determine. We have looked in vain for any evidence in support of this wet-nursing of our colonies; the system has evidently had its day, and the result has been a mortifying disclosure of ill-success.

APPENDIX.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.—COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE. (APRIL 18, 1861.)

J. F. Elliott, Esq., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

19. NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—The Imperial military expenditure in respect of these colonies for the year ending March 31, 1859, exclusive of transport to and from the colonies, was £378,441; and the aggregate contribution for the same purpose, £35,268. Population (1858) was, Canada, 2,700,000; the others, 700,000. The troops in Canada, 3,000; the others, 2,300.

349. NEW ZEALAND.—Imperial military expenditure, £104,077. Colony contributed nothing.

135. AUSTRALIAN GROUP, including Tasmania, £136,831. Colonies contributed £75,459. Tasmania contributes nothing, exempt on account of convicts.

481. SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.—Imperial military expenditure, Cape of Good Hope, £479,599. Colony contributed £40,467. The troops, 10,000. Kafir war expenses for three last years, per annum, £500,000. (592.) Civilisation of Kafirs, expenses, £222,000; 1861, £27,000. (612.) Colonial revenue of Cape (1858), £463,000.

619. BERMUDA.—Population, whites, 4,569; coloured, 6,413; convicts, 1,000; total, 11,982. Revenue, £9,800.

635. BAHAMAS.—Imperial troops, £33,003. Nothing contributed.

650. ST. HELENA.—Imperial troops, £35,447. Contribution, £453. (661.) For protection of trade.

662. FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Imperial military expenditure, £1,744. No contribution. (668.) Held to prevent bad uses.

670. JAMAICA. — Imperial military expenditure, £113,949. Contribution, £182. Troops, 1,568.

685. HONDURAS.—Imperial expenditure, £24,609. No contribution. Troops, 413.

697. WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS AND BRITISH GUIANA.—Imperial expenditure, £196,300. Contributions, £32,481. Troops, chiefly black, 2,187.

714. CEYLON.—Imperial expenditure, £119,728. Contribution, £35,851. Troops, 2,470.

731. LABUAN.—East India expenditure, £6,897. No contributions.

738. GAMBIA.—Imperial expenditure, £26,729. Contribution, £160.

739. GOLD COAST.—Imperial expenditure, £16,348.

H. W. S. Whiffin, Assistant-Accountant-General, War department.

747. Knows nothing of the "contributions." They have not been brought to the credit of the Imperial government.

General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications.

His evidence is principally on the importance of a large expenditure in fortification of our colonies.

Appendix No. 7, page 281.

Rough estimate of the cost of completing works in progress and new works necessary to place the undermentioned foreign possessions in a reasonable state of defence, in addition to the sums in the estimates for 1861-2, exclusive of armaments and ordinary barracks, and of such occasional improvements as art and science may from time to time render necessary:—

Gibraltar	£25,000
Malta	75,000
Corfu	75,000
Mauritius	250,000
Bermuda	150,000
Halifax	75,000
St. Helena	25,000
Cape of Good Hope	25,000
Trincomalee	36,000
Hong-kong, Bahamas, Falkland Isles Jamaica, Antigua, Kingston, and Quebec	264,000

Total £1,000,000
(Signed) J. F. BURGOYNE, I.G.F.

NOTES ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE COLONIES.

In the last volume of "Colonial Statistics," prepared at the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, returns were given showing the extent of the employment of British shipping in the several colonies. These statistics were much wanted for the purpose of ascertaining the total employment of the shipping of the British Empire.

Up to the year 1857, it was only ascertained that the five and a half millions of tons of shipping which belonged to the British Empire participated in 60 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom, amounting, of late years, to about 13 million tons annually. Since the returns of the nationalities of vessels trading in the colonies have been furnished, it appears that the same five and half million tons of British shipping also participated in 60 per cent. of the total trade of the colonies, amounting in the year 1857 to about 16 million tons.

The following are the statistics relating to the subject:—

1.—TONNAGE BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1857.

	Tons.
To United Kingdom	4,491,377
British colonies	1,040,510
	5,531,887

2.—TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1857.

TOTAL ENTERED.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
At Ports in United Kingdom	6,853,000	4,621,000	11,474,000
„ in British Colonies*	8,389,000	5,442,000	13,831,000
„ in British Empire	15,242,000	10,063,000	25,305,000
Proportion to Total	60	40	100

* No returns were furnished for British Guiana, but the amount could not materially affect the total for the colonies.

In the foregoing Table, the entries of vessels only are given, in order to avoid including a certain amount of tonnage twice over, which would occur if the entrances and clearances were given. For instance, the tonnage of vessels which clear direct from the colonies appear, for the most part, in the entries at the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*. For an approximation of the total trade of the British

POPULATION, REVENUE, DEBT, AND FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CHIEFLY FOR THE YEAR 1859.

COLONY.	Population according to the last return.	Revenue.	Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total external commerce.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
EASTERN—						
India	185,908,277	36,060,788	97,851,807	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
Ceylon	2,000,000	747,037	None.	3,474,487	2,524,752	5,902,239
Mauritius and Seychelles.....	313,047	609,634	None.	2,025,890	2,544,793	4,570,683
Straits Settlements	273,774	125,453	None.	7,811,698	7,422,855	15,334,553
Hong Kong	86,941	70,000	None.	Not stated.	Not stated.	—
Labuan	1,774	6,707	None.	30,724	6,358	37,082
AUSTRALASIAN (Population, 1860)—						
Victoria	548,412	3,257,724	8,000,000	15,622,891	13,867,860	29,490,751
New South Wales.....	348,546	1,511,964	2,500,000	6,597,053	4,768,049	11,365,102
Queensland	28,056	160,000	None.	521,695	609,794	1,131,489
South Australia.....	117,967	511,927	830,200	1,507,494	1,655,876	3,163,370
Western Australia	15,593	57,945	None.	125,315	93,037	218,352
Tasmania ...	81,492	429,425	345,260	1,163,907	1,193,898	2,357,805
New Zealand (European only)	83,919	459,649	500,000	1,551,030	551,484	2,102,514
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—						
Sierra Leone	38,318	31,432	None.	169,727	247,261	416,988
Gambia	6,939	15,599	None.	76,150	110,364	186,514
Gold Coast	151,000	8,286	None.	114,596	118,563	233,159
St. Helena.....	5,490	20,736	None.	120,181	21,465	141,646
Cape Colony.....	267,096	650,925	868,711	2,579,359	2,021,371	4,590,720
British Kaffraria	—	—	None.	—	—	—
Natal	160,170	50,905	165,000	199,917	110,415	310,332
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS, &c. —						
Gibraltar	17,750	32,500	None.	Not stated.	Not stated.	—
Malta.....	145,802	147,385	None.	2,428,909	1,775,794	4,204,703
Ionian Islands	233,973	130,262	300,000	1,306,303	649,057	1,955,360
Aden	—	—	—	—	45,297	—
Heligoland	2,800	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Islands	540	7,657	None.	13,890	6,892	20,782
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—						
Canada (Census 1861).....	2,501,370	1,947,829	11,661,010	4,953,396	6,711,032	11,664,428
Nova Scotia	277,117	139,788	200,000	1,620,191	1,377,826	2,998,017
New Brunswick	193,800	160,107	226,025	1,416,034	1,073,422	2,489,456
Prince Edward's Island	80,872	27,402	23,966	234,698	178,680	413,378
Newfoundland	122,638	133,735	182,500	1,323,288	1,357,113	2,680,401
Bermuda	10,982	16,765	None.	160,914	41,420	202,334
Vancouver.....	18,000	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	6,000	50,000	None.	177,219	168,000	345,219
WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS—						
British Honduras	29,000	27,982	None.	175,293	288,161	463,454
British Guiana	127,695	275,618	449,802	1,179,901	1,228,844	2,408,745
Jamaica.....	377,433	279,935	913,607	853,015	961,007	1,814,022
Bahamas	27,619	30,727	None.	213,166	141,896	355,062
Turk's Island	3,300	11,067	900	42,655	33,488	76,143
Trinidad	68,600	180,174	232,417	734,902	820,606	1,555,508
Barbados	135,989	87,595	None.	1,049,237	1,225,572	2,274,809
Grenada.....	35,517	16,948	9,400	124,660	131,307	255,967
Tobago	16,363	9,100	—	57,691	77,897	135,588
St. Vincent	30,128	19,911	—	131,451	178,990	310,441
St. Lucia	30,000	12,832	15,000	103,973	101,879	205,852
Antigua.....	36,000	34,446	47,500	203,997	289,063	493,060
Montserrat	7,053	3,513	—	19,718	16,746	36,464
St. Kitts	20,741	17,845	None.	110,835	136,511	247,346
Nevis.....	9,571	4,721	None.	34,748	48,186	82,934
Virgin Islands	6,053	19,993	None.	10,075	11,789	22,864
Dominica	25,023	14,211	8,000	66,506	96,861	163,367
Totals for Colonies, exclusive of India ...	9,126,311	12,585,896	26,884,298	62,088,322	57,340,681	119,429,003

empire, the amounts above stated for the entries may be doubled, which would give in millions the following results :—

AT PORTS IN	TOTAL ESTIMATED TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1857.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.
The United Kingdom ...	14	9	23
„ British Colonies ...	16	11	27
„ British Empire	30	20	50
Proportion to Total	60	40	100

It will be seen from the first statement that the tonnage belonging to the colonies forms about one-fifth of the total tonnage belonging to the British empire; and supposing the whole tonnage to have been equally employed during the year 1857, by deducting one-fifth from the total British tonnage employed, there will be a remainder of 24 million tons to represent the employment of shipping belonging to shipowners of the United Kingdom.

These returns are exclusive of vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and of the Colonies; and also of the indirect trade between foreign countries.

It is hardly necessary to observe that these figures also serve to show the extent of the commerce of the British empire, which afforded employment in 1857, in its foreign and colonial trades, to no less than 30 million tons of

ABSTRACT OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES OUT OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER IN THE YEAR 1857.

COLONIES.	Area.	EXPENDITURE OUT OF IMPERIAL TREASURY. (Par. Paper, No. 240 of 1859.)							REMARKS.
		Military. (Including Fortifications and Barracks.)	Naval Charges.	Judicial, including Justices, Police, Jails, and Prisoners.	Ecclesiastical.	Civil, including Governors, Secretaries, Clerks, Pensions, Steamers (Post-office), and Establishment.	Public Works and Miscellaneous, including Hospitals, Lieutenants, Surveys, Indian Department, Other Public Works and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	Sq. Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Gibraltar ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	332,803	74,996	15,790	—	—	—	423,589	
Malta ...	115	376,704	65,469	—	—	—	568	442,722	
Cape of Good Hope, including Natal	142,930	554,992	54,822	—	—	—	72,201	682,015	
Mauritius ...	708	34,753	38,199	with Civil	—	1,229	700	74,881	
Bermuda ...	20	82,175	32,563	37,373	—	5,900	60	158,061	
St. Helena and Ascension ..	*47	42,730	9,739	—	—	10,171	—	62,640	{ The only expenditure at Ascension is £2,731 for Naval Charges.
Hellgoland ...	—	—	213	with Civil	—	981	80	1,274	
Ionian Islands ...	1,041	174,090	23,870	—	—	—	1,510	199,470	
Falkland Islands ...	13,000	383	1,277	with Civil	—	4,544	319	6,523	
Hong Kong ...	29	85,501	209,932	—	—	8,302	—	303,735	
Jamaica ...	6,400	147,982	26,780	7,065	8,099	3,485	300	193,711	
Bahamas ...	3,522	33,967	3,646	—	47	1,953	12,432	52,045	
Honduras ...	17,000	21,644	12,158	—	—	—	—	33,802	
Other West Indies, including Guiana, and Trinidad	79,467	241,457	22,491	12,990	11,298	16,460	1,285	305,981	
Canada ...	242,482	208,980	17,545	—	3,285	209	6,465	236,484	
Nova Scotia ...	15,620	132,426	18,080	—	3,389	—	710	154,605	
New Brunswick	27,037	—	8,880	—	300	250	—	9,430	
Prince Edward's Island...	2,173	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	1,500	
Newfoundland ...	35,850	15,961	236	—	500	—	3,417	20,114	
Vancouver Island and British Columbia ...	†234,836	—	210	—	—	—	—	210	
West Coast of Africa†	6,300	105,678	9,553	with Civil	—	7,508	2,300	126,039	{ Does not add in original, £1,000 more.
Ceylon ...	24,700	89,479	20,235	—	—	—	9,565	119,279	
Labuan ...	50	8,035	—	with Civil	—	4,410	—	12,445	
North Australia ...	—	5,666	—	—	—	—	—	5,666	Exploring Expedition.
Western „ ...	45,000	25,678	α 11,291	54,256	—	1,800	4,744	94,769	
South „ ...	300,000	9,940	—	—	—	—	—	9,940	
Victoria ...	86,944	34,075	10,038	—	—	—	—	44,113	
New South Wales ...	478,861	39,171	14,143	6,220	—	—	112	59,646	
Tasmania ...	22,629	39,610	1,591	55,935	—	—	—	96,936	{ Does not add in original, £200 less.
New Zealand ...	95,000	103,429	8,966	—	—	—	—	112,395	
Sundry Colonies ...	—	—	δ 71,737	—	—	—	—	71,737	
TOTAL ...	1,881,762 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,947,309	768,631	189,629	26,918	68,702	113,768	4,115,757	{ Difference of £800 in gross addition in original.

* Area for St. Helena only.

† From Almanac de Gotha of 1861.

‡ Including Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia; the area of Gambia is not included in 6,300 square miles, it not having been ascertained.

§ Justices' Salaries only.

|| Removal of Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island.

α Including transport of convicts.

δ Provisions for Troops on Passage to Colonies.

British shipping, and to 20 million tons of foreign shipping—making a total of 50 million tons.

DISCUSSION.

MR. M. H. MARSH, M.P., said the question before them was that of the advantages and cost of our colonies. With regard to the advantages, he thought Mr. Ashworth had made some little miscalculation as to the amount of our trade with them. Last year it amounted, exclusive of India, to no less than £28,000,000 sterling. The fact was that their being colonies created a trade, in some inconceivable manner, much greater than if they were not colonies. He would instance the contrast between California and Australia as an illustration of this. California had produced about the same quantity of gold as Australia; the population of each district had much the same tastes—the same gold diggers going from one to the other. Our exports to California last year were something like £600,000 sterling, while the exports to Australia amounted to no less than ten millions. Such were the advantages of a colony over a country which was not a colony. But it might be said the exports did not go directly to California, and that a large portion went to America. Our exports to America were £9,000,000, and to Australia £10,000,000, so that, even from that point of view, the colony had the advantage. Take the Mauritius; the inhabitants had not the natural tastes of Englishmen; but, simply from the fact that it was a colony of England, their trade with this country was greater than that of Mexico. It was three times as much as that with the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. If those principalities were under the Government of this country he ventured to say our exports to them would reach £10,000,000 within five years. The trade of Mauritius was twenty times as much as that with Persia, merely from the fact of its being a colony. Such were some of the advantages which we derived from our colonies. On the other hand, what were the advantages which the colonies themselves derived? Where this country obtained one advantage the colonies derived infinitely more. Their commerce was everywhere protected, and they participated in all the advantages which this mighty empire could confer. The consequence was, that although there were some things in various portions of our colonial empire which no one could approve of—although in some of them there might be corruption, and in others a democracy so wild that the most advanced liberals of this country would tremble at it—still they found amongst all those colonies the most unbounded loyalty, and the most complete affection towards the mother country. He now came to the question of the cost of those colonies, and in the consideration of that question they ought to reckon what the cost of that vast commerce would be supposing we had no colonies. First of all there was Malta. They had three large garrisons and a magnificent fleet of fifteen ships of the line, and in the Mediterranean they had no colonies; they were merely stations for our ships, which were necessary in these days of steam, because without coal steam was useless. He had not been able to ascertain exactly what our commerce with the Mediterranean was, and with regard to the trade with Spain and France he had no means of knowing the proportion which went to the Mediterranean ports; but our whole trade with the Mediterranean was nothing like that with our Australian colonies, whilst the cost of it was ten or twenty times greater; therefore he thought our trade with countries where we had not colonies cost a great deal more than where we had colonies. He now passed to the African colonies—such as Lagos—they were expensive; that was on account of the slave trade. If we chose to be virtuous we must pay for it. It was our will to put down slavery, and there would have been no virtue in this if we had made other people pay for it. We had gained much in the estimation of the world, and would probably gain

more in that of posterity, for putting down that abominable traffic, but we must pay for it. St. Helena had been mentioned. That was a place which we must have as a depot for coal. It was no colony. There were no settlers. It was simply an emporium for coal, and was a most desirable place to hold—not so much now as it used to be—but still it was a place which must be kept up if we wished to have the command of the seas. Then he came to the Cape of Good Hope. That was a very expensive colony. We had had Kaffir wars which cost enormous sums of money. He was a member of the Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Defences, and he asked of more than one of the witnesses, "Supposing we had allowed the inhabitants of the colony to deal with the Kaffirs as they liked, would the war have been so expensive?" The reply of all was, "There would have been no war at all." He was not prepared to say there might not have been a great deal of irregularity, but he thought there would not have been so much absolute cruelty as was supposed; but he would not dispute that we were right in not allowing the colonists to deal with the Kaffirs in their own rough way. But there again, if we choose to be virtuous we must be content to pay for it, and we had done so. Then he came to Ceylon. That island, he must say, at a future period should be amalgamated with India, by which, he believed, we should save £80,000 a year. With reference to Mauritius he had already stated that we had an extensive trade with that colony. If we had no trade at all—if it were a mere rock, we must have the Mauritius if we wished to maintain our naval supremacy to protect our commerce. We took Mauritius in the year 1810 or 1811, and it would be remembered that, during the war with France, the privateers of that country robbed our British merchants to no less an extent than seven millions sterling. This country took possession of Mauritius, and had held it ever since. Now with regard to Hong-Kong: that was no colony. It was a station to protect our commerce in China. It was a place we must keep; but it must not be put down to the charge of colonial expenditure. Then as to Western Australia: that was a convict colony, and was exceptional. We chose to send convicts there, because there was a certain class of convicts who must be got rid of for life; and it was opposed to humanity to keep them in penal servitude in this country all their lives. We must leave some hope even for the worst of mankind, and there was no other way of meeting the case than having this little recess in Western Australia as a refuge for them. He now came to Australia Proper; the charge upon this country was very little, because the colonists paid for nearly the whole themselves, and as they possessed great wealth in the gold diggings, no doubt they might pay the whole; and he believed they would very shortly do so. With regard to Queensland, the cost to the Home Government was very trifling. The total number of troops there was eight rank and file, for the purpose of drilling volunteers. He now came to New Zealand. That was something like the Cape, and when on the committee of which he had already spoken, he put the same question to the witnesses, and the reply was, that if we had let the colonists alone there would have been no war. Before we took possession of the country there was a great deal that was wrong, but there never was any war. The whalers in the Bay of Islands used to deal roughly with the natives, but there was no war, and there was no need to have some of our finest frigates on that station, and 7,000 troops maintained at an enormous expenditure. If we did these things we must pay for them. With regard to the Falkland Islands, they again were merely a position, and seemed to cost a few thousands a year, but they were an important position, and more so at the present time than ever for the protection of our vast commerce round the Horn. He now came to our West Indian colonies. There, again, the influence of the slave trade came in. There was no doubt that we had ruined the West Indies.

No doubt we had gained in reputation; no doubt we had done what was right; but at the same time we had ruined the West Indies, and we could not now turn round and say "We cast you adrift." During the administration of Mr. Canning, the West Indies did not like some of the proceedings of the Home Government, and he recollected Mr. Canning saying, "We have two holds upon them; we can withdraw our troops, or we can let in other sugar at the same duty as theirs. Either of these steps will be their ruin." We had let in other sugar—and very properly—at the same duty as the West Indian; but he thought we could not withdraw our troops. It would be dishonourable to withdraw our military occupation after that, besides which, many of the West India Islands served as garrisons, like the Bahamas. Reverting to Australia, he would remark that we had only two frigates to guard the commerce of something like ten millions sterling. How much larger a force we had to keep up in South America, in Mexico, with only a fifth part of the commerce? If Mexico were a colony of this country we should not want a fleet there. Bermuda was a similar case to Gibraltar and Malta. He then came to Canada. That was entirely an exceptional case. It was the only instance in which we had a colony upon the borders of a formidable foreign power, and he did not see how we could make that colony individually pay for the whole cost of its protection. If all the colonies united to pay for it, that would be fair, but it would hardly be fair that Canada should pay for its own protection. But the probability was that Canada would not much want protection hereafter. The United States were not likely to be so formidable in future as they had been heretofore; and he thought the Canadians, with the steady courage of the English and the gallant onslaught of the French, were likely to give a good account of any invaders who came near them. An observation was made in the paper relative to the comparative cost of governors of the American provinces and of English colonies. It was said that the salaries of the American governors were very much less than those in the British colonies; but there were collateral advantages in the former case which he would not now particularly refer to, but which did not exist in the latter. These were some of the benefits which both the mother country and the colonies derived from each other, and he hoped never to see them severed.

Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE said his honourable friend who had just sat down had anticipated a great deal of what he had intended to say, and in what he had to add he had no intention to attempt to refute the observations in the paper they had heard, many of which he believed to be unassailable, but merely to show with how large limitations they must be taken. The cost of our colonies was put down at from three to four millions a year; but we must remember, once for all, that we had nothing to do with all the stations which it had been the policy of past times to establish all over the world. Whether it was wise to take Gibraltar and hold it as a threat to other powers was not a colonial question—whether we should allow the fortifications of Corfu to fall to pieces was not a colonial question—whether we chose to pay for keeping down a few convicts in Western Australia was not a colonial question, or whether we chose to fortify the Mauritius was not a colonial question, but one, whether it was worth while to protect our trade between India and Africa. When the list was reduced to colonies properly so called, we had to deduct from the number New Zealand and the Cape. Whether it was wise to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds in fighting a few natives in the most expensive manner possible, was a question he would leave wiser people than he to settle. All he could say was, he wished attempts at reform were directed to those points where so much room for them existed, instead of mixing them up with colonial defences, with which they had very little to do. With regard to our great possessions—our North American empire, our Australian and West Indian empire—as to these, it could not be

made out that we spent a million a year upon them. The honourable gentleman who had read the paper called attention to the large salaries that were paid to the governors of our colonies—in Canada £7000 and in Victoria £10,000 a year. This country, however, did not pay them—the colonies paid them; all we paid was for the soldiers kept there, and that was the principal charge upon us in consideration of the commerce of our great colonial empire; and could there be a greater delusion than to suppose, while we paid this amount for our colonial trade, we paid nothing for our foreign trade? What was half our large fleet for, except to keep foreign powers in awe, and to protect our foreign commerce? It was one of the greatest mistakes to suppose that our expenditure was large, when compared with the amounts which we spent on the other elements of our great power and on our foreign trade. Let this million a year be reduced to its component parts. With Australia we had nothing to do; we were told that they were ready to pay their half million of expenditure. With regard to the West Indies, they cost £300,000 for military protection; but the consideration whether we ought to pay that sum depended upon our views of slavery, and on the question whether we ought to let those islands fall into the hands of Americans, French, or Spaniards. He would now fix his mind upon that which he believed was most weighing on the thoughts of all present, viz., our relations with our great North American empire. Let them observe the way in which this question was put. We said to Canada "You are a population of two and-a-half millions; you are a courageous race; you handle the rifle well; we spend some £100,000 a year in protecting you against foreigners. Why should we do that? Why should not you, who are the richer of the two in some respects, bear the expenses of your defence? You say you prize your English connection, and you do not want to be handed over to any other power; why don't you then pay the trifle which your protection costs?" That was the way to put it. But let then, for a moment, try to get rid of the habit of looking at the matter from a merely English point of view, and placing the mother country and Canada in the position of plaintiff and defendant in this cause, hear what Canada would say—"We do prize our connection with England; we are Englishmen at heart; we would rather belong to England than to any other power, and when any sacrifices are called for, we show that that is our feeling. As we did in 1812 so we would do again; but to call upon us to tax ourselves because you—England—choose to be perpetually quarrelling with America, is unreasonable. It is the liability to attack by the United States which is the price we have to pay for our connection with you; and we do not intend to pay the additional price of maintaining the troops required to keep out the incursions of the Americans." Then said the plaintiff, Great Britain—"It is you Canadians who are a standing menace to America, because America is wanting to have you; therefore we must protect you. We say we are really paying all this money, which is a loss to us, that you Canadians may have the pleasure of belonging to us, you being the constant cause of our American quarrels." "Well," would reply Canada, "look to facts; during the last ten years you have been three times on the verge of blows with the United States. The first was, because America would not allow you to overhaul her ships and take away the slaves; was that a Canadian quarrel? The second was because you could not agree upon a boundary. Was that a Canadian question? The third was because an American ship took into custody two people from the Confederate States on board a British ship. Was that a Canadian question?" During that period he could remember no question arising between America and Canada. That being so, he asked whether Canada had not some reason for saying, "If you think it worth while to continue the connection you must pay for it." Then they came to the question which was at the bottom of the whole thing. Was it worth while or not keeping up the connection with Canada at this price? That lay at the foundation of

everything? It was too large a subject for him to enter into now; only when they talked of the independence of Canada, it was taking a rather sanguine view of the case. That country was upon the frontier of America, and whether or not the people were partial to American connection, the gravitation towards America would be too strong to allow a large and defenceless country like Canada to remain long in a state of independence. The latest accounts from America seemed to indicate that the union of the States was likely to hold together, and in the cause of humanity he, for one, rejoiced in that prospect, but the chances were various; there might be great alterations in territorial boundaries, and therefore he thought it was rather premature to agitate, at the present moment, the question of the separation of Canada, whilst they did not know the course of events which were in progress of accomplishment.

Mr. A. J. RIDGWAY said one question had been overlooked—that was, how the colonies could protect themselves. That bore very much on the question of emigration. He contended if they had a good system of emigration the colonies could maintain themselves, and contribute greatly to the benefit of the mother country. The establishment of all these great colonies had cost the mother country a vast amount of money. Look at the expense which had been incurred in establishing New South Wales. The Cape had never repaid the expense of its establishment, and a cost of £90,000 had been incurred by sending the German legion to colonise there whilst the government refused to send our own people out. He maintained that the best assistance that could be given to the colonies was by sending our surplus population to those parts where population was wanted, and there was no place where it was more wanted than in New Zealand, relative to which colony, however, gentlemen in the House of Commons appeared to be not so well informed as they ought to be. Mr. Ridgway having spoken in condemnation of the policy that had been pursued by the government in New Zealand, proceeded to criticise some of the figures given in the paper relative to the value of the exports to the colonies.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, as an Australian, did not agree with the figures given in the paper as to the amount of the exports to Australia. He had passed all his life in that colony, and was well acquainted with all its affairs. He contended that the Australian colonies proper—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland—were now free from obligations to this country. They had always come forward to meet their expenses ever since they had a responsible government. He had been a member of the legislature of the colony for many years, and he would state that the import trade of British goods into the Australian colonies was not ten millions, but was sixteen millions in the last year as made up from the returns of the colony. New South Wales paid, in 1860, £20,000 for military defences. The naval defences had no right to be reckoned, inasmuch as the ships of war entering the harbours were entirely beyond the control of the Colonial government, and came in and went out as they pleased, but they were liberally treated by the colonists whilst they were on the coast. They also made liberal allowances to the military; and the cost of the whole military establishment for South Australia was not more than £60,000 a year, towards which £25,000 had been contributed by the colonists. Thus they had from twelve millions to sixteen millions of exports to Australia against an expenditure of only £60,000 for the military establishment, as a *quid pro quo*. Year after year the local legislature had declined to tax British commodities. There was no tax upon British goods either in Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland; though there was a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty at Adelaide. Those who stood as candidates for the colonial Parliament knew the difficulties they had to contend with on the hustings upon this point. There was universal suffrage, and every working-man was in favour of protection. The colony

was admirably adapted for manufactures, and the sooner it set about them the better. If they were to put a duty of 5 per cent on British goods they could pay for the miserable protection they received five times over. If there was any obligation in money matters, it was this country which was under obligation to the Australian colonies. He wished to state that, as an Australian, he did not consider himself under any obligation to this country. They were faithful subjects of the Queen, and had so shown themselves on all occasions. At the conclusion of the Crimean war he was Speaker of the New South Wales Parliament, and a proposed vote of £100,000 towards the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers was negatived, because it was thought better to leave it to voluntary subscriptions, which were collected to the amount of £70,000, and the same spirit of liberality and sympathy was displayed during the mutiny in India and the distress in Ireland. He lived in Australia at the time when New South Wales comprised all the other colonies. He looked upon them all as one, and he would say they had come forward and paid their way manfully. If we wanted them to pay for the soldiers they would do so, but they must put a tax upon British manufactures; therefore the mother country could take her choice of the two things. At the same time he admitted that there had been a great deal of abuse and land jobbing, by which this country had lost millions of money. In Australia the natives had not been thought of. In Tasmania they had been swept off to an island, and had become extinct. They were fortunately not in favour at Exeter-hall, and this country had in consequence been saved a war in that colony. If civilisation and bishops had been introduced among the natives they should have had war long ago. They all knew very well what was at the bottom of the New Zealand war.

[The Chairman then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Wm. Hawes, Vice-President of the Society.]

Mr. PETER GRAHAM said no mention had been made in the paper of the import trade from the colonies, which he regarded as being quite as important as the exports. Hence the calculation of the cost of the colonies ought to be reduced one-half. With regard to the imposition of duties upon British manufactures going into Australia, the colonists would only be taxing themselves.

Mr. JOHN CRAWFURD (late Governor of Singapore) expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to the paper of his friend Mr. Ashworth, and he agreed with almost every word stated in it, although he disagreed with much that had fallen from the hon. member for Salisbury and the gentleman who followed him, notwithstanding that gentleman's long experience in these matters. There seemed scarcely to be any end to the exceptions taken by Mr. Marsh. The subject became, every moment, "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," until he thought there really seemed no colony left to make an observation upon. The hon. gentleman had compared the exports to California with those to Australia, the latter having a population of 1,250,000, and California only about 300,000. Such a comparison was out of the question, and then to compare the Mauritius with Moldavia and Wallachia was really very much out of place. Mauritius was a costly place to the mother country. It was in some measure a garrison, and we must pay a good deal for it; but nearly the whole revenue of the Mauritius was derived from import duties, and this country had to pay the great bulk of it. There were certain of our colonies the naval and military charges of which this country must continue to disburse. They might be regarded as so many stationary fleets intended for the protection of our commerce, and the expenditure on that account must be continued. Hong-Kong, Malta, and Gibraltar were all of this character. With respect to the expenditure upon fortifications, he considered it most useless and absurd. The proper defence of our colonies was our navy. The fifty colonies were virtually defended by the navy and by no other power, and what was the

navy for if it was not for the defence of our colonies? Mr. Marsh had talked of amalgamating Ceylon with India. He was sure the people of Ceylon did not wish that, inasmuch as they were terrified at the idea of being taxed like the people of continental India. He hoped such amalgamation would never be carried into effect. Thirty years ago Ceylon did not produce a single pound of coffee; the production at present was 300,000 cwt. annually, of the very best coffee, which formed the great bulk of the supply of that article to this country. The former state of things existed under the rule of the old East India Company, and he was gratified at having had a large share in destroying that large and misused power. The only other subject to which he would refer was with reference to the salaries of the governors of American States. He would not ascribe corruption to the American governors, because he did not believe it to exist; but the conditions of the parties were very different. The governors of our colonies had, in some cases, to go half across the globe to their places, and they remained in them only four or five years. The American governors were on the spot: it was a high honour to be appointed to the post, and it was attended with little additional expense. He protested against all protective duties in our colonies. The manufacture of woollen goods might be to some extent carried on in Australia; but with the skilled labour and machinery of the English manufacturer, they would find themselves beaten both in price and quality; and they would find 5, 6, or even 7 per cent. duty no protection at all.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hawes) rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashworth for his paper. He would refer to only one or two points in the paper, and principally with a view to point out the inaccuracy of some of the statements made. He thought it unfair to this subject, unworthy of its importance, and quite unnecessary for the argument which ran through the paper, to charge the whole expenditure for the colonies upon our exports alone, if, as was quite clear, the exports and imports were equally benefited by the protection afforded by the naval and military services of the mother country. If we measured the value of the colonies by the amount of money we paid for the protection of the trade, and ignored the political and moral influence they gave to the empire, we must distribute it over, not only the exports, but also the imports from those colonies. There was also another large branch of trade the paper did not refer to, which would fairly be chargeable with a portion of the expense, and that was the inter-colonial trade between the different colonies, which amounted to a sum that again very much reduced the per centage of expenditure. For instance, there was the large trade in tea, coffee, rice, and sugar, &c., &c., between India the Cape, Mauritius, and other colonies, carried on in English ships and by English merchants, and which certainly ought to be charged with a portion of the expenditure incurred for the protection of the colonies and their trade. If then they divided the £4,200,000 over the larger amount obtained, by adding the imports and the inter-colonial trade, instead of the Australian trade costing this country four per cent. it would be less than one per cent.; North America, instead of ten per cent., would be only two-and-a-half; and the West Indies, instead of twenty-two per cent., would be something under six per cent. But he took an objection to the paper on another ground—that was, the tone that was adopted towards the colonies, and especially towards the colonists, who, inhabiting as they did a part of the British empire, prided themselves on being our fellow-countrymen. If the colonies were a portion of the Great British empire, of which we were so justly proud, and if the colonists were British subjects and fellow-countrymen, then it was unworthy of us to measure their value simply by the per centage cost of their trade, but we ought to look upon that expenditure—avoiding all extravagance, and conducting it with proper economy and efficiency—not as a tax upon the commodities which passed from one to the other, but as the cost of

the protection which the mother country afforded to every British subject and his property in every part of the world. That was the great object of this expenditure; and he believed the history of this country, and its appreciation by the world at large, proved that on the whole we had carried out the system of colonisation so successfully that, in the language of Mr. Gladstone, very few countries had attempted to trespass upon "the patent" we had so long enjoyed, of knowing how to colonise and then how to manage the colonies after they were established.

The vote of thanks having been passed,

Mr. ASHWORTH, in acknowledging the compliment, and referring to the question of statistics, said he had taken his figures from the last Parliamentary Returns published, which did not bring up the annual expenditure in a complete form to a later date than 1857. With regard to the Australian exports, the first gentleman who addressed them stated the amount to be £28,000,000, whilst he (Mr. Ashworth) had not found any return for a larger amount than £26,500,000—a difference not worth quibbling about. The gentleman, being connected with Australia had, no doubt, other returns in his possession. The same gentleman had in his remarks brought down the probable future expense of that colony to a very low figure—so low as to become unimportant to the colonists to meet—but he had said nothing about the ships of war, provided at the expense of the mother country, that were continually on the stations for the purpose of defence. From the incomplete way in which Navy returns were furnished, it was impossible to collect what proportion of the twelve and a half millions voted for the Navy was due to the colonies. If the British colonial trade could not be carried on without 630 ships of war to protect it, we must be content to pay for it, but he was unwilling to suppose that so large an expenditure was required for the protection of an honest commercial intercourse. With regard to the salaries of the governors, the accounts were very much mixed up with other disbursements, and he had met with but one instance in which he had discovered that the amount was provided by the colony.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the salaries of the governors were always voted by the local governments.

Mr. ASHWORTH, referring to the remarks of Mr. Hawes, said there was no return that he knew of ever made of the intercolonial trade; the colonies were quite at liberty to trade wherever they liked, and as far as regarded the advantage to this country of any imports from the colonies, there was nothing to thank the colonists for, inasmuch as they would not send their goods to this country unless they were satisfied that they could get no more money for them elsewhere, and if the trade were a profitable one it would come whether there was a large naval and military expenditure or not.

The Secretary announced that on Wednesday evening next, the 2nd April, a Paper by Mr. Frederick Walton, "On the Introduction and Use of Elastic Gums and Analogous Substances," would be read.

The following letter has been received by the secretary:—

"SIR,—As a South African colonist I deem it due to the British inhabitants of the country where I reside to enter a respectful protest against a statement made in Mr. Ashworth's paper.

"The writer of that paper either affirms or implies that the colonists of South Africa, actuated by motives worse than mercenary, have by their harsh and immoderate treatment of the natives, encouraged the terrible wars that, in times past, have devastated the frontier districts of the Cape, and that, in fact, for the sake of pecuniary gains, they are prone to ill-use the coloured races.

"I had hoped, like most other colonists, that this hallucination—I can call it nothing better—had been

superseded by a truer understanding of the colonist's real position, and a kindlier appreciation of his desires and motives, but as it has once more been repeated, under such influential auspices, I must now crave permission to deny altogether the assertion, and to disclaim the influences imputed to us.

"When will our English countrymen understand that the colonist has all to lose—security, property, and prospects—by the infliction of an aboriginal war? When will they believe the truth that the colonists are as desirous to see the native improved and elevated—as anxious for his civilisation and Christianisation—as earnest in their efforts to ameliorate his condition and advance his social status, as the most sincere British philanthropist could desire?"

"The paper in question is evidently not based on a practical knowledge of facts. As regards the payment of governors, I may state that not only is the salary of her Majesty's representative in all the colonies a charge on the local revenue, but that, *par exemple*, the young colony of Natal lately offered, through its elective legislative, to raise the emoluments of the Lieut.-Governor from £1,200 to £3,000 per annum, in order to secure the services of a man fitted, by experience, to manage a colony occupied by a mixed population and possessed of representative institutions. This was simply a voluntary increase, by a small settlement, of the patronage of the crown. Was that illiberal, disloyal, or anti-national?"

"As a significant illustration, moreover, of the commercial and economical aspect of the question, I may also cite Natal. Ten years ago that colony consumed about £100,000 worth of British manufactures, and exported produce to the extent of £20,000. In 1861 the imports had increased to £300,000, and the exports to £120,000. Taken individually, these figures are, of course, insignificant, but looking beyond the present, and accepting them as an earnest of future progress, they indicate a boundless multiplication of British trade. Natal is by no means an exceptional instance of progress. Other colonies have advanced, under special conditions, far more rapidly. If one-third of the commerce of Great Britain is now absorbed by her colonies, it needs little prescience to foresee what it will become ten or twenty years hence.

"I am, &c.,

"JOHN ROBINSON.

"Strand, 27th March, 1862."

Home Correspondence.

THE ALBERT NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

SIR,—I send some extracts from the letters of a lady in Scotland, graphically describing the successful steps to enable the poor in her parish to take their part in this memorial. I think it suggests a course of action which the Council of the Society might follow up. The Lord Mayor's Committee has collected about £42,000—scarcely half the sum necessary. The rich have been the chief subscribers, but the memorial will not be a national one unless the mites of the poor are received. To receive them, an organisation is needful, which should extend to every parish and every workshop in the United Kingdom. The Society took the lead in the large subscriptions, but its work will be only half done if it does not take means to obtain the shillings and pennies of the millions.

"I am, &c.,

AN OLD MEMBER.

"Few of these people comparatively ever go near the banks or even the towns, and would feel shy about going to important-looking public officers to offer their small tribute, where so many much larger were registered, and the result will, therefore, be that generally throughout the rural and pastoral districts, no opportunity will

be afforded for the widely scattered and humbler but not less attached and intelligent subjects of her Majesty to testify on this occasion their deep sense of the nation's loss, and their tender sympathy for their beloved Queen's sorrow under her irreparable bereavement; and I am very sure that, as the Prince did indeed live to devote his great qualities and talents especially to ameliorate the condition and to raise and improve the humbler classes of the Queen's subjects, that they are by no means the ones least aware of this, or most incapable of appreciating the noble, pure, and Christian brightness of the Prince's character, and the light which it shed abroad in this country. It would be a sad pity if every facility were not given to them, as well as to others, to contribute their small but not less heartfelt offerings. Mere subscription papers lying at the county banks will never effect this.

"On the sad day of the Prince Consort's funeral this pastoral parish had its little church hung with black, and old and young assembled with tearful eyes to offer up their fervent and sympathising prayers for their beloved Queen in her hour of need; and many a shepherd, who came far over the moors for that occasion, would do so again many a mile to give his humble offering, who would yet feel very shy of going out of his own parish to do so, from a feeling of the little he had to give. But as the ocean is made up of many drops, and the rainbow of many hues, Scottish hearts know that their Queen would not despise their small offerings because they had no more to give, and therefore the point is to make it easy and simple in every parish for all to give where a National Memorial is intended.

"In our own parish here we are going to have a subscription paper to lie at the parish school, under charge of the schoolmaster, who will take down names and subscriptions, however small, and forward the whole amount to the Central County Committee. This has been intimated in every church from the pulpit, and I have no doubt but we shall get a considerable sum which would never otherwise be got. But unless some such arrangement is carried out universally, vast districts will not be included at all, and a large fund be lost, which can ill be spared, from the national subscription, especially if Glasgow and Aberdeen are, as is very natural, to have separate Memorials of their own.

* * * * *

"Since my other letter to you we have carried out in our little parish here the plan I mentioned for putting it in the power of every individual to subscribe, however small a sum, even from one penny upwards, by announcing from the pulpit here that subscription papers were to lie at every school-house (as well as the parish one) in the parish, where all were invited, rich or poor, high or low, to add their mite, however small, to the National Memorial. This was accompanied by a few words of explanation, expressing the belief that it was Her Majesty's wish that all her subjects should have the power if they had the wish to subscribe, and as many had had no opportunity of reading or even hearing of those two touching letters of the Queen's, some passages from them were read, and I am sure there was not a dry eye. The schoolmasters (we have three in our parish) are instructed to take charge of informing every person in their several districts that these subscription papers for receiving even the smallest sums, do lie at each school, and of encouraging and inviting all to give as they are able; and I am perfectly sure the result will be, that hardly one person in the parish will not subscribe, and that *con amore*. Indeed already a great many have 'thanked' me 'for getting this here arranged,' 'as they never otherwise would have gone with the little they could give, away to the towns and banks there to offer such small sums,' and 'I am sure' (one man said to me) 'that little we are as anxious to give to show our love for the Queen and respect for the Prince's character, as if we had hundreds to give.' Another working man (one of my farm servants) said to me

two days ago, 'we were just the other night, ma'am, saying that unless some better plan was arranged for getting at all the working classes of Scotland, both town and country, the labouring men of Scotland should try and get up a Memorial themselves to Prince Albert, for there isn't a man, ma'am, who wouldn't (and here he took his cap off) be proud to put his hand in his pocket to make the memorial truly a *national* one, and to show his own attachment to Her Majesty, and what a noble Christian character the Prince's was, and how much he did for this country.' I could fill pages with what they say, and that, too, said with tears in their eyes—for Scottish hearts are warm as well as loyal, and Scottish heads are intelligent, and could and did appreciate the Prince's character and accomplished mind; and they adore their Queen, and that is something, considering that distance prevents them from seeing her ever almost. But the point of all this is just to show you how successful the subscription would be, if it could be really systematically gone about in this personal way all over the kingdom; and I am much mistaken if the small sums would not immensely increase the total amount; and, besides making it really a more national thing, they can be ill-afforded to be lost to the Fund—if the Memorial is to be all it should be. I am quite convinced of the truth of the contents of this letter, and also of the fact that the money will not be got by any less minute arrangement."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.....** British Architects, 8.
 Chemical. Anniversary, 8.
 Medical, 84. Clinical Discussion—Dr. Thudichum, 1. "On Crystallized Deposits of Xanthine." 2. "Azoturia." 3. Dr. Cockle, "Practical Observations on Valvular Diseases of the Right Orifices of the Heart."
 Royal United Service Inst., 84. Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, "Experience gained in a short Cruise to the West Coast of Africa, in connection with the Slave Trade and Commerce."
TUES.... Civil Engineers, 8. 1. Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., F.R.S., "Railway Accidents." 2. Mr. Brunlees, "Railway Accidents."
 Pathological, 8.
 Photographic, 8.
 Ethnological, 8. Mr. John Crawford, President, "On the Antiquity of Man from the Evidence of Language."
 Royal Inst., 3. Mr. John Marshall, "On the Physiology of the Senses."
WED.... Society of Arts, 8. Mr. Frederick Walton, "On the Introduction and Use of Elastic Gums and Analogous Substances."
 Geological, 8. 1. Mr. J. W. Kirby, communicated by Mr. T. Davidson, "On some remains of Chiton from the Mountain-limestone of Yorkshire." 2. Rev. W. B. Clarke, "On the Occurrence of Mesozoic and Permian Fauna in Australia." 3. Prof. Owen, "On some Reptilian Remains from the Coal-measures of the South Joggins, Nova Scotia." 4. Mr. A. Tylor, "On some Fossil Foot-prints from Hastings."
 Pharmaceutical, 8.
THURS.... Royal, 84.
 Antiquaries, 84.
 Linnean, 8. Mr. Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., "On the Three Remarkable Sexual Forms of *Catasetum tridentatum*, an Orchid in the possession of the Linnean Society."
 Chemical, 8. Dr. Debus, "On the Influence of the Quantitative Method on the Development of Scientific Chemistry."
 Royal Society Club, 6.
 Artists and Amateurs, 8.
 Royal Inst., 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Heat."
FRI..... Royal Inst., 8. Commissioner M. D. Hill, "On the Post-office."
 Archæological, 4.
 Royal Horticultural, 2.
SAT..... Royal Inst., 3. Professor H. E. Roscoe, "On Spectrum Analysis."

To Correspondents.

ERRATUM.—In last number of the *Journal*, page 291, col. 1, line 56, after "paid" insert "to foreigners."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS.

Delivered on 5th and 6th March, 1862.

- Par Numb.
 30. Railway and Canal Bills (81. Horsham, Dorking, and Leatherhead Railway; 82. Kingston and Eardisley Railway; 83. London and South Western and Andover and Redbridge Railway; 84. London, Brighton, etc. Railway (New Lines); 85. Lostwithiel and Fwney Railway, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Additional Powers), (Liverpool Central Station); 86. Newport and Ryde Direct Railway; 87. North British and Glasgow and South Western Railway, and other Companies; 88. North British Railway and Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Companies, North British Railway and Port Carlisle Dock Railway Companies. North British Railway (Monktonhall and Ormiston and Dalkeith Branches); 89. North Devon and Okehampton Railway, North Devon Railway and Dock; 90. North Eastern and Hull and Holderness Railway Amalgamation; 91. North Eastern Railway (Blaydon and Conside), Hull and Doncaster Branch), (Market Veighton and Reverley Extension, etc.), (Team Valley Extension); 92. Norwich and Spalding Railway; 93. Severn and Wye Railway and Canal; 94. South Leicestershire Railway; 95. Spalding and Bourn Railway; 96. Stamford and Essendine Railway; 97. Swansea Harbour Trust; 98. Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway; 99. Waterford and Limerick, and Limerick and Ennis Railway; 100. West Midland and Severn Valley Railway, and (Additional Powers); 101. Weymouth and Portland Railway, and Extension to Harbour)—Board of Trade Reports.
 61. Local Acts (2. Andover and Redbridge Railway; 3. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Junction at Battersea); 4. Moretonhampstead and South Devon Railway; 5. Norwich and Spalding Railway; 6. Tendring Hundred Railway; 7. Weymouth and Portland Railway, and Extension to Harbour; 8. Tyne General Ferry Company; 9. Andover, Redbridge, and Southampton Railway; 10. North Devon Railway and Dock Company; 11. Bishops Waltham, Botley, and Bursledon Railway (No. 1))—Admiralty Reports.
 42. Piers and Harbours (7. Deal and Walmer Pier and Harbour Company)—Admiralty Report.
 Morocco—Supplementary Convention.

Delivered on 7th March, 1862.

54. East India (Army Amalgamation)—Return.
 Ionian Islands (Mission of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone)—Papers.

Copies of the under-mentioned Papers, presented by Command, will be delivered to Members of Parliament applying for the same at the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, House of Commons:—

8. Turnpike Trusts—Third Report from Secretary of State.
 9. Do. Fourth Do.
 10. Army (Libraries, &c.)—Report.

Delivered on 8th and 10th March, 1862.

56. Public Income and Expenditure (1859-60 and 1860-61)—Account.
 74. Ecclesiastical Manors—Return.
 43. (1.) Trade and Navigation—Accounts (31st January, 1862.)
 82. Duchy of Cornwall—Account.
 92. Harbour, &c. Bills; (1. Dagenham (Thames) Dock; 2. Weston super Mare Pier; 3. River Don Harbour; 4. Ventnor Harbour; 5. Tyne General Ferry)—Board of Trade Reports.
 29. Bills—Transfer of Stocks (Ireland).
 30. " Crown Suits (Isle of Man).
 31. " Industrial Schools Acts (1861) Amendment.
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England—14th General Report.

Delivered on 11th March, 1862.

90. Revenue Departments—Estimates.
 91. Post Office Packet Service—Estimate.
 30. Railway and Canal Bills (102. Alford Valley Railway; 103. Bala and Dolgelly Railway; 104. Birkenhead Dock and West Cheshire Junction Railway, Birkenhead, Flintshire and Holyhead Railway, Birkenhead Railway; 105. Corwen, Bala, and Portmadoc Railway; 106. Dublin and Meath Railway; 107. Great Western Railway (Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Ellesmere Lines); 108. Hatfield and Saint Alban's Railway; 109. Hull and Hornsea Railway; 110. Isle of Wight Railway)—Board of Trade Reports.

Delivered on 12th March, 1862.

83. Ramsgate Harbour—Abstract of Account.
 85. Hops—Return.
 87. Cotton Goods—Return.
 88. Bullion—Return.
 96. Military Education—Return.
 67. Schools, &c. (Scotland)—Return.

30. Railway and Canal Bills (111. Kettering and Thrapstone Railway; 112. Launceston and South Devon Railway; 113. Llanelly Railway and Dock, Llynvi Valley Railway; 114. Merionethshire Railway, Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abbergaenny Railway; 115. Mold and Wrexham Railway; 116. Moretonhampstead and South Devon Railway; 117. Nantlle Railway, Newcastle (County Down) Railway; 118. Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, and Dover Railway; 119. Tendring Hundred Railway)—Board of Trade Reports.
61. Local Acts (12 to 15 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Doncaster, Goole, and Hull Junction Lines), South Yorkshire Railway (Extension to Hull), Hull and West Riding Junction Railway, North Eastern Railway (Hull and Doncaster Branch); 16. General Electric Telegraph Company; 17. The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company; 18. Loewithiel and Fowey Railway; 19. Caledonian Railway (Leith Branches); 20. Severn and Wye Railway and Canal; 21. North Eastern Railway (Blaydon to Conside); 22. North Eastern Railway (Team Valley Extension); 23. London, Brighton, &c. (New Lines); 24. Newport and Ryde Direct Railway; 25. Bristol Port Railway and Pier; 26. Bristol and South Wales Union Railway; 27. Weston super Mare Pier; 28. Hull South Bridge)—Admiralty Reports.
92. Harbour, &c. Bills (5. Berwick upon Tweed)—Board of Trade Report.

Delivered on 13th March, 1862.

32. Metropolis Rates—Return.
89. Public Schools—Copy of Royal Commission.
94. Army (Dr. MacLoughlin)—Papers.
98. Admiralty—Account.
32. Bills—Turnpike Tolls Exemption (Scotland).
36. „ Courts of Justice Building.
37. „ Pier and Harbour Act Amendment.

Delivered on 14th March, 1862.

86. Duchy of Lancaster—Account.
103. Committee of Selection—4th Report.
104. Topographical Survey (Scotland)—Return.
38. Bills—Whipping (No. 2).
39. „ Small Houses Exemption (Scotland).
- Civil Service—7th Report of Commissioners.

Delivered on 15th and 17th March, 1862.

80. Army (Maps, &c.)—Return.
105. Railway and Canal Bills—Third Report from Committee.
29. East India—Papers.
33. Bills—Public Houses (Scotland) Acts Amendment.
40. „ Clergy Relief.
61. Local Acts (29. Bristol and Clifton Railway; 30. Bristol and South Western Junction Railways; 31. Brean Down Harbour; 32. Sevenoaks Railway; 33. London and North Western Railway (Additional Powers); 34. Birkenhead, Flintshire, and Holyhead Railway; 35. Falmouth Waterworks)—Admiralty Reports.

Delivered on 18th March, 1862.

81. Education (Revised Code)—Copies of Memorials and Letters (Part 1).
30. Railway and Canal Bills (120. Bristol and Exeter, and Chard and Taunton Railway; 121. Carnarvonshire Railway; 122. Cowbridge Railway; 123. Edinburgh and Glasgow and Caledonian and Dumfriesshire Junction Railway; Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Glasgow, Dumfries, and Helensburgh Railway; Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; 124. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Fife and Kinross Railway; 125. Ellesmere, Ruabon, and Shrewsbury Railway (Oswestry, Ellesmere, and Whitechurch Railway); 126. Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway; 127. Greenock and Wemyss Bay Railway; 128. Llanidloes and New Town, Mid Wales, and Manchester and Milford Railway; 129. London and North Western Railway and Chester and Holyhead Railway (Capital); 130. Mid Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway; 131. North British Railway; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; 131. North British Railway; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, and West of Fife Railway and Harbour; 132. Oswestry, Ellesmere, and Whitechurch Railway; 133. Stockton and Darlington Railway (Towlaw and Crook); 134. Wellington and Cheshire Junction Railway; 135. Wellington, Drayton, and Newcastle Railway; 136. Whitechurch, Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Junction Railway)—Board of Trade Reports.

Delivered on March 20th, 1862.

28. Police (Counties and Boroughs)—Reports of Inspectors.
96. Divorce and Matrimonial Causes—Returns.
92. Harbour, &c. Bills (6. Pulteney Harbour)—Board of Trade Report.
106. Customs Acts (1860)—Return.
- Topographical Department, War Office—Report.

Delivered on March 19th, 1862.

- 112 (1.) Civil Services—Estimates (Class 1.)
- 112 (2.) Ditto. Ditto. (Class 2.)
- 112 (6.) Ditto. Ditto. (Class 6.)

Delivered 21st March, 1862.

107. Royal Atlantic Company—Return.
110. National Portrait Gallery—Return.
61. Local Acts (36. Kent County Goal and Lunatic Asylum (Water Supply; 37. Vale of Clwyd Railway; 38. Ventnor Harbour; 39. Shard Bridge)—Admiralty Report.
41. Bills—Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland).
42. „ Burials.
45. „ Smoke Nuisance (Metropolis) Acts Amendment.
50. „ Inclosure.
51. „ Sale of Spirits.
- Church Estates Commissioners—Eleventh General Report.

Dated 22nd and 24th March, 1862.

61. Local Acts (40. Pulteney Harbour)—Admiralty Report.
81. (1.) Education (Revised Code)—Copies of Memorials and Letters—Part 2.
81. (2.) Education (Revised Code)—Copies of Memorials and Letters—Parts 3 and 4.
95. East India (Transport Service)—Return.
109. Admiralty and War Office—Return.
113. Immigrants and Liberated Africans—Return.
114. Railway and Canal Bills—Fourth Report of the Committee.
115. Navy (Ships of War)—Return.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette, March 21st, 1862.]

Dated 16th November, 1861.

2881. J. Grint, 45, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road—Imp. in pegs nails, or like fastenings, for uniting the soles of boots and shoes, and other substances.

Dated 18th November, 1861.

- 2 890. J. M. Clements, Birmingham—Imp. in the making or manufacturing of certain parts of garments for either sex, likewise in the manner of preparing the same for sale, as also an improved button to be attached to garments without sewing.

Dated 25th January, 1862.

202. J. Brown and J. Davenport, Bolton—An improved lubricating apparatus applicable to pistons.

Dated 31st January, 1862.

264. E. H. C. Monckton, Fineshade, Northamptonshire—Imp. in the application of electricity for obtaining ammonia, and other useful products, during the combustion of coal and fuel, and in the apparatus employed therein.

Dated 12th February, 1862.

364. G. J. Aman, Liverpool—Imp. in envelopes or bags to hold grain, or similar substances, for transmission by post or as parcels.

Dated 21st February, 1862.

468. S. Smith, 204, High Holborn—Imp. in electro-magnetic engines for obtaining and applying motive power.

Dated 22nd February, 1862.

482. R. Foster, jun., Beeston, Nottinghamshire—Imp. in the construction of horticultural and other similar buildings or erections.

Dated 3rd March, 1862.

572. R. Shaw, jun., Portlaw, Waterford—An imp. in firearms by a more convenient method of placing the ramrod in position.

Dated 5th March, 1862.

598. W. Hensman, Woburn, Bedfordshire, and W. Hensman, Jun., Linslade, Buckinghamshire—Imp. in steam ploughs, and in apparatus connected therewith.

Dated 7th March, 1862.

608. M. B. Newton, King's-cross—Imp. in the manufacture and construction of junction and other drain pipes in clay or other plastic materials.
610. J. Revell, Dukinfield, Cheshire—Imp. in securing the rails of railways and tramways to the chairs.
612. J. Fowler, jun., D. Greig, and R. Noddings, Leeds—Imp. in apparatus for cultivating or tilling land.
614. R. Wright, 18, Albany-road, Camberwell—Imp. in heating and clarifying saccharine fluids.
618. H. B. Coathupe, Junior United Service Club, Saint James's—Imp. in the manufacture of clips, hooks, and other such like fastenings.

Dated 8th March, 1862.

620. H. Fletcher, 82, Wood-street, Cheapside—An improved clip for securing the steel or other expanders of crinolines to the suspenders thereof.
622. A. Blair, Dawsholm Print Works, Dumfries, N.B.—Imp. in rotatory engines.
624. S. S. Bromhead, Bristol—Imp. in the construction of boxes or receptacles for coals.

626. J. Deane, jun., King William-street—Imp. in revolving fire-arms.
 628. P. J. Guyet, Paris—Imp. in water meters.
 630. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in brims and peaks of hats, caps, and other coverings for the head. (A com.)
 632. J. Fleming, Mincing-lane—Imp. in machinery for pressing cotton. (A com.)
 634. L. R. Sykes, New Coventry-street—Imp. in gloves.
 636. J. J. H. Gebhardt, Lawrence-lane—An improved fastening for albums and other books, bags, reticules, and other articles. (A com.)

Dated 10th March, 1862.

638. J. Duncan, Greenock—Imp. in the manufacture of vinegar.
 640. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Imp. in producing by the aid of photography copies of maps, charts, plans, and drawings. (A com.)
 642. W. Spence, 50, Chancery-lane—Imp. in projectiles. (A com.)
 644. A. C. Macleod, Hanover-square—Imp. in ventilating hats and coverings for the head.
 646. A. Barclay, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, N.B.—Imp. in traction engines, and in apparatus for indicating the pressure of steam.
 650. H. M. Kromschroeder, 32, Princess-terrace, Regent's-park—Imp. in gas meters.

Dated 11th March, 1862.

654. W. Barter, Brixham—Imp. in apparatus for propelling vessels, and for enabling them to work off lee shores during storms.
 658. C. Hall, Navestock, Essex—Imp. in implements for breaking up the soil, and in ropes and drums to be employed in the cultivation of the soil by steam.
 662. G. Davies, 1, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn—Imp. in attaching artificial teeth to plates and to each other, and in moulds for forming artificial teeth. (A com.)

Dated 12th March, 1862.

668. W. H. Latham and F. C. W. Latham, Bolton—Certain imp. in machinery or apparatus for cutting paper, pasteboard, and other similar substances.
 670. J. Johnson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and S. Morris, Stockport, Cheshire—Imp. in steam boilers.
 672. E. Molyneux, jun., Seaview, Enniskerry, Wicklow, Ireland—An improved method of utilizing the waste heat of the products of combustion as they escape from a furnace, and securing a more complete combustion of the fuel.
 674. A. M. A. Beckett, Surbiton, Surrey—Imp. in railway signal apparatus.

Dated 13th March, 1862.

680. J. S. Hendy, Essex-street, Strand—An imp. in the construction of chimneys and chimney pots.
 684. J. Hunter, Ayrshire, N.B.—Imp. in apparatus for removing slag from furnaces.
 686. H. Fletcher, Market-street, Manchester—Imp. in cleaning and preparing cotton, and the machinery used for that purpose.
 690. S. F. Bonnetterre, C. T. Erhart, and J. P. Monti, 51, Rue de Malte, Paris—An improved apparatus for regulating the pressure of steam in steam boilers and the combustion in their furnaces.
 694. S. K. Thompson, Coniston, and A. T. Thompson and S. Mawson, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire—Imp. in railway apparatuses for communicating between guard and driver, and for coupling and uncoupling the carriages, parts of which apparatuses are applicable to connecting pipes and tubes.
 696. H. Fletcher, 82, Wood-street, Cheapside—Imp. in neck ties, scarfs, cravats, and collars.
 698. E. Bolton, Warrington—Improved apparatus for transferring liquid matters from one vessel to another.

INVENTION WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

745. M. A. F. Mennons, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—A new or improved means of arresting headstrong or runaway horses. (A com.)—18th March, 1862.

PATENTS SEALED.

[From Gazette, March 21st, 1862.]

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| <i>March 21st.</i> | 2417. D. McCallum. |
| 2136. J. B. Fondu. | 2426. D. Lane. |
| 2371. H. Plantrou, jun. | 2429. M. Theiller. |
| 2382. T. Davey. | 2435. J. Lush. |
| 2383. C. Watt, J. Watt, and T. S. Haviside. | 2448. W. H. Payn. |
| 2384. J. Fawcett. | 2449. W. S. Hogg. |
| 2392. R. A. Brooman. | 2463. J. C. Dickinson. |
| 2400. T. Bentley. | 2476. E. T. Hughes. |
| 2402. J. Openshaw, W. Entwistle, and J. Lord. | 2497. W. Squire. |
| 2405. S. S. Robson. | 2452. T. B. Collingwood and A. Butterworth. |
| 2410. V. S. Lété. | 24. E. Nugent. |
| 2412. W. Clark. | 80. W. Clark. |
| | 132. T. Newton. |

[From Gazette, March 25th, 1862.]

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| <i>March 25th.</i> | 2499. A. Chaplin. |
| 2317. J. Eastwood and J. B. Joyce. | 2507. W. Catford and J. S. Westley. |
| 2401. H. Nunn. | 2508. H. Willis. |
| 2415. G. Smith. | 2512. I. Evans. |
| 2421. G. J. Ganier and E. E. Collet. | 2519. J. Norman. |
| 2423. W. N. Wilson. | 2539. A. English. |
| 2425. J. Reeves. | 2588. T. Wild and T. Hodson. |
| 2434. B. G. George. | 2652. G. Davies. |
| 2442. W. E. Matthews. | 3146. W. R. Rogers. |
| 2444. O. O. Lesourd. | 3172. M. Hanff. |
| 2460. E. Breffit. | 3256. G. H. Birkbeck. |
| 2461. H. Breffit. | 61. J. Brunt. |
| 2467. H. Law. | 234. T. Meriton. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, March 21st, 1862.]

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| <i>March 17th.</i> | <i>March 18th.</i> |
| 691. R. Mushet. | 702. J. Howden and A. Morton. |
| 692. A. L. Thirion. | 712. J. Roberts. |
| 703. R. Mushet. | 713. S. Leoni. |
| 704. W. and S. Pickstone. | <i>March 19th.</i> |
| | 707. W. Haggitt. |

[From Gazette, March, 25th, 1862.]

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| <i>March 20th.</i> | 733. C. A. Watkins. |
| 795. T. D. Shipman. | <i>March 22nd.</i> |
| <i>March 21st.</i> | 744. J. H. Johnson. |
| 721. W. A. Gilbee. | 746. F. Tillett. |
| 722. W. Weild. | |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, March 21st, 1862.]

625. B. O. Stratford, Earl of Aldborough.

[From Gazette, March 25th, 1862.]

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| <i>March 20th.</i> | <i>March 22nd.</i> |
| 671. J. Marland. | 655. W. Brown. |
| <i>March 21st.</i> | 680. G. L. Turney. |
| 700. J. Blair. | |

LIST OF DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

No. in the Register.	Date of Registration.	Title.	Proprietor's Name.	Address.
4443	February 22.	Tilt Gear for Lawn Mowers...	Kennard and Sons ...	18 and 19, Fishamble-street, Dublin.
4444	" 26.	Spectacles ...	{ John Kent Turner, of the firm of Walters and Co. }	Globe Works, Sheffield.
4445	March 1.	Window Lift and Catch...	Thomas Pemberton and Sons.	Birmingham.
4446	" 3.	The Indispensable Office Knife ...	John Roberts and Sons ...	Pye-bank, Sheffield, Yorks.
4447	" "	Spring Pattern Card ...	Alfred Somerville ...	Birmingham.
4448	" 4.	Collar and Cravat ...	James Wheeler & Chas. Tighe.	23 and 24, Poultry, E.C.
4449	" "	Regulator for Platform Weighing Machines.	James Garland...	Birmingham.
4450	" "	Tessatempora (Carriage) ...	Charles Sandford Windover...	Huntingdon.
4451	" 7.	{ The Registered Lining for Fruit and Dessert Dishes and Plates ... }	George Wing ...	{ 8, New Church - street, Sheffield, Yorks.
4452	" 11.	A Shirt Collar ...	Benjamin Nicoll ...	42, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, W.
4453	" 12.	{ Improved Rotating Brush for Cleaning and Polishing Boots and Shoes ... }	Charles Topham ...	31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.
4454	" 15.	Sponge Bag ...	Alfred Warn Banks ...	67, Newgate-street, E.C.
4455	" 19.	The Oxford Travelling and Dressing Bag...	Mappin and Company ...	77 and 78, Oxford-street, W.
4456	" 20.	Parallel Vice ...	Nicholson and Evans ...	Havelock Works, Sheffield.
4457	" 26.	{ Cottam's Ventilating Sill for the Stalls and Loose Boxes of Stables ... }	Cottam and Co. ...	2, Winsley street, Oxford-street, W.